FBIS DAILY REPORT CONTENTS

Eastern Europe

Vol II No 232 *1 December 1978*

INTRABLOC AFFAIRS

Warsaw Pact Defense Ministers To Meet First Half of December AA 1
Solidarity Committees' Meetings End in Sofia AA 1
Polish Weekly Examines CEMA-Common Market Relations AA 1
[Dobroczynski in POLITIKA 25 Nov]
PAP Reports Conclusion of Warsaw CEMA-Iraqi Cooperation Meeting AA 4

ALBANIA

Leaders Attend Liberation Anniversary Reception B 1
Stefani Address B 1
District Celebrations B 2
Lleshi, Shehu Receive Message From Romanian Counterparts B 3

BULGARIA

BCP, Government Approve Work of Warsaw Pact Conference C 1
Bulgarian Leaders Attend Second Day of National Assembly C 2
Chakurov Addresses Assembly C 2
Committee for State, People's Control Meets C 3
Culture Committee Chairman Zhivkova Returns C 3
BTA Reports on Cultural Cooperation With Laos C 4
TU Cooperation Plan With Laos Signed in Sofia C 4

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Prague Asks IAEA To Deny Reports of A-Plant Accident D 1
[Hamburg DPA 30 Nov]
RUDE PRAVO Editorial on Coordinated Warsaw Pact Course D 1
[28 Nov]
Further Reportage on Mengistu's Official Visit D 3
Visits Aircraft Engine Plant D 3
Tours Prague D 3
Meets Czech Counterpart D 4
Bratislava PRAVDA Assesses Visit D 4
Arrives in East Bohemia D 5
Reportage on Official Visit of Jamaica's Patterson D 5
Trade Agreement Signed D 5
Strougal Receives Patterson D 5
TV Interview D 5
Further Reportage on Indra-Led Delegation to Japan D 7
Meets Diet Members D 7
Meets Foreign Minister D 7
Hoffmann Interviewed on Cuban TU Congress D 7
Minister of Agriculture Reviews 1978 Harvest D 9
[ZEMEDELSKE NOVINY 28 Nov]
Agricultural, Animal Production Plan Results Noted D 10
[ZEMEDELSKE NOVINY 29 Nov]
Socialist Economic Integration Emphasized D 10
[Bratislava PRAVDA 28 Nov]

U.S. Propaganda Creates 'Artificial Problem' in Cuba D 11
[RUDE PRAVO 25 Nov]
Power-Fuel Situation in North Bohemia Discussed D 12
[RUDE PRAVO 27 Nov]
'Serious Shortcomings' in Energy Sector Discussed D 14
[RUDE PRAVO 22 Nov]
Maximum Energy Conservation Urged D 14
[ZEMEDELSKE NOVINY 23 Nov]
RUDE PRAVO Comments on U.S. Military-Industrial Influence D 15
[28 Nov]
Briefs: Fires in Slovakia D 15

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Honecker Reports on Warsaw Pact Meeting E 1
Statement on Warsaw Pact Meeting Issued E 1
Pope John Paul II Sends Letter to Honecker E 4
Reportage on Honecker's Official Activities E 4
Greets Yugoslavia's Tito E 4
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 29 Nov]
Wishes Boumediene Recovery E 5
Greets PDRY on Anniversary E 5
Receives New Lebanese Ambassador E 5
Receives New Algerian Ambassador E 5
Prague CPCZ Delegation Pays Official Visit E 6
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 28 Nov]
Combines Mark Economic Development in 1978 E 6
Interior Minister Dickel Addresses Ministry Officers E 8
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 28 Nov]

HUNGARY

Further Reportage on Syrian President al-Asad's Visit F 1
Kadar, Al-Asad Exchange Toasts F 1
Al-Asad Visits Military Academy [Damascus] F 3
Ethiopia's Mengistu To Visit Budapest in 'Near Future' F 4
Reportage on Joint Trade Talks With Romania F 4
Lazar Meets Verdet F 4
Protocol Signed F 5
Delegation Ends Visit F 5
1979 Trade Protocol F 5
Losonczi, Lazar, Apro Receive Iranian Ambassador F 6
Benke, Sarlos Attend Ninth Hungarian Peace Congress F 3
Sarlos Receives Romesh Chandra F 6
Workers' Militia Delegation Arrives in Cuba F 6
MSZMP Delegation Returns From Guinea Party Congress F 7
Gaspar Leaves for France To Attend Labor Congress F 7
NEPSZABADSAG Comments on Albanian Anniversary F 7
MTI Cites PRC Sources on Rehabilitation of Former Leaders F 8
Briefs: Italian Parliamentary Delegation F 8

POLAND

Jablonski Departs for Official Visit to Angola G 1
Further Reportage on Wojtaszek's Visit to Australia G 1
ZYCIE WARSZAWY Hails Albanian National Day [28 Nov] G 2
Jaroszewicz Receives Spanish Trade, Tourism Minister G 2
Expansion of Trade With Iran Discussed G 3
Two Vice Ministers Appointed to Machine Ministry G 3
[TRYBUNA LUDU 28 Nov]

ROMANIA

DPA: Warsaw Pact Envoys to Romania Not Recalled H 1
Manescu, Voitec Attend Unification Day Ceremony H 1
SCINTEIA Editorial Article Marks SFRY National Day [29 Nov] H 1
Cazacu, Trofin at Reception [SCINTEIA 29 Nov] H 3
Albanian Ambassador Gives Reception on National Day H 3
Bo[illegible]i Attends Guinea Democratic Party Congress H 3
[SCINTEIA 23 Nov]
Agreement on Communications Cooperation With Cuba Signed H 4
Oprea Receives French Secretary of State H 4
Mali Health Minister Pays Visit, Sees Ionita H 4
Georghe Pana Receives Turkish TU Delegation H 4
U.S. Vessel Leaves Port of Constanta H 5
Ceausescu Greets Congress of Red Cross Societies H 5
Report on Congress Activities H 5
Delegation Addresses UN General Assembly on Africa H 6
Yugoslav Daily Describes Romanian Economic Reform H 7
[Belgrade POLITIKA 16 Nov]
SCINTEIA Comments on Day of Solidarity With Palestinians H 9

YUGOSLAVIA

World Leaders Congratulate Tito on Republic Day I 1
More Messages I 1
Tito Congratulates Zaire's Mobutu on National Day [BORBA 24 Nov] I 7
Tito Signs Prisoners' Amnesty Decree [BORBA 28, 29, 30 Nov] I 7
POLITIKA Reviews Warsaw Pact's Moscow Declaration I 8
[Bajalski, 25 Nov]
Presidency Discusses Mengistu Visit, Internal Affairs I 9
[POLITIKA 25 Nov]
Cooperation Committee Concludes 'Successful' Session in Moscow I 9
[Cukic in BORBA 25 Nov]
Activities of Chinese Social Sciences Academy Delegation Reported I 10
Jabir-Led Libyan Armed Forces Delegation Departs I 10
Assembly Chamber Adopts 1979 Draft Budget I 10
[BORBA 28, 29, 30 Nov]

WARSAW PACT DEFENSE MINISTERS TO MEET FIRST HALF OF DECEMBER

LD301852Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1756 GMT 30 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--The next regular meeting of the committee of the defense ministers of the Warsaw Pact states will take place in Berlin during the first half of December.

The meeting will discuss questions of the current activities of the military organs of the Warsaw Pact organization.

SOLIDARITY COMMITTEES' MEETINGS END IN SOFIA

AU231513Y Sofia BTA in English 1332 GMT 23 Nov 78 AU

[Text] Sofia, 23 Nov, BTA--The consultative meeting of the committees for solidarity with the peoples of Asia and Africa ended here today. The three-day discussions reaffirmed the unanimity of view of the solidarity committees on all the matters debated.

They condemned the Pretoria and Salisbury racist regimes and expressed their staunch support for the struggle of the African national congress against apartheid, for the SWAPO struggle for the liberation of Namibia and for the struggle of the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front. Solidarity was also expressed with the Ethiopian revolution and with the just struggle of the Arab people of Palestine.

The participants in the meeting stressed the necessity of offering all-round aid to the people of Vietnam who are now subjected to daily provocations on the part of the Maoist Chinese leadership. The special declaration adopted on the matter gives high appraisal to the recently signed friendship and cooperation treaty between the Soviet Union and Vietnam. A decision has also been made according to which next year Hanoi will host a special session of the Presidium of the Afro-Asia Peoples' Solidarity Organization in support for the just struggle of the Vietnamese people.

The meeting discussed also a number of problems concerning the promotion of the ties of cooperation and the coordination of the work done by the solidarity committees in the socialist countries.

The meeting was attended by delegations from Bulgaria, Vietnam, the GDR, Cuba, Laos, Mongolia, Poland, the USSR, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, and the Organization for Solidarity With the Peoples of Asia and Africa, and the Organization for Solidarity With the Peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America.

POLISH WEEKLY EXAMINES CEMA-COMMON MARKET RELATIONS

AU301005Y Warsaw POLITIKA in Polish 25 Nov 78 p 11 AU

[Michal Dobroczynski article: "CEMA and the Common Market--Artificial Divisions"]

[Excerpts] The issue of mutual relations between the Common Market and CEMA is not a neutral issue--one that is isolated from the actual structure of political forces and from the needs and potentials of the national economies of the entire European Continent.

From the economic viewpoint, Europe is a region with numerous internal unions and linkages and constitutes a specific whole, regardless of the many subregional and national differences. The CSCE Final Act clearly sets out the lines of activity that are desirable and useful for the further development of economic and scientific-technical ties among all the countries that participated in the CSCE. In turn, the specific needs and possibilities of each individual European national economy induce or actually force one to regard the relations among the individual European countries, including the individual CEMA and Common Market countries, in a highly individualized and specific way. In other words, integration tendencies should neither cancel the efforts to achieve a higher level of economic unity of the entire continent nor negate the specific interests of individual states.

The last issue calls for a commentary: Despite the basic programmatic community of the states included in the integration groupings, there are many economic and political-economic differences among these states. The scale of the national economy; dependence on foreign trade; the level of economic development; the marketable structure of production, export and import; natural riches; traditional lines of foreign economic contacts; the attitude toward individual forms and instruments of economic cooperation with foreign countries (including credit policy); higher forms of industrial cooperation, including mixed enterprises; participation in international economic organizations; the extent of treaty links with external partners--all this compounds greater or lesser differences among the European national economies. There is no doubt that some of these differences can be ignored for the sake of the common international strategic and tactical aims. As for the remaining ones, they have to be constantly taken into account in the process of fostering the optimal relations of all-European cooperation. This applies, of course, the the relations between CEMA and Common Market countries.

The economic relations between the Common Market and CEMA countries have traditions many centuries old and represent relations between states of the same geographical and civilization region that are close to each other in area, culture and structure. The lack of suitable expanded economic and scientific-technical contacts has to be appraised under these conditions as an artifical phenomenon, one that is contrary to the organic needs and potential of the European region, and that results primarily from political reasons.

Compared with the production potential of the CEMA states, with the structure of their production and the structure of their exports to most of the other geographical areas, the structure of their sales to the Common Market countries continues to remain--despite some positive changes--a structure that does not nearly reflect the true potential of the industrialized East European suppliers (raw materials and food account for some 57 percent of exports). Let us note that the volume restrictions vis-a-vis the CEMA countries as well as some other restrictions apply to a high degree to those goods in whose export the East European states are particularly interested, and with regard to which they would be competitive in the Common Market markets.

Common Market-CEMA relations in the past 20 years have been marked by many difficulties, fears and troublesome changes in the relatively stabilized contacts. Because of the good will on both sides many difficulties have been overcome. In this connection let us particularly stress the great flexibility of the policy followed by the socialist states. We hope that in the future, too, it will be possible to reach a compromise in many cases and to find constructive solutions to difficult problems; but there is surely a limit to how far the other side can go in its political and economic concessions. In other words, it does not seem that the rather obvious tendency of the Common Market authorities to impose their tactical and strategic concepts on CEMA states benefits the true optimalization of mutual relations.

The past few years have seen some new elements in Common Market policy vis-a-vis the East European partners; elements stemming partially from the longest Western recession since the war and partially from the political efforts to not only implement the older principles of the Common Market's development, but also to stimulate the Market's activity and obtain new incentives that justify the sense of West European political and economic integration. This is why we take the view that only some of the new problems of Common Market-CEMA relations are objective in nature and are materially conditioned, and that the other problems are to a great extent products of political activities which fail to take into account the long-term consequences, negative for both sides, resulting from the relative separation of the West European economy from the economy of the eastern part of Europe.

We should examine the immediate and more distant future of the cooperation between the economies of the two groups in the context of the economic situation in Europe and the world and in light of the policy of mutual relations between the Common Market and CEMA.

While appreciating some new favorable events, which are undoubtedly significant for the more distant future (such as, for example, the two sides' growing interest in various forms of industrial cooperation), we cannot help noting that the acute lack of balance in the trade in 1974-76 was bound, as a matter of logic, to result in the situation observed in 1977-78. Not being able to suitably intensify their exports to the West European Markets, the East European socialist states were forced to decrease--relatively or even absolutely--their imports from the Common Market countries. The need to maintain balanced trade and payments commitments is beyond question, regardless of the fact that it is only rightful to take a more flexible approach to the problem in the short run. It is true that we may show some modicum of optimism with regard to the prospects in the eighties if we count both on improvements in the West's economic situation and on further increases in the export competitive capacity of the East European states' industries. However, this represents no impact on the basic problem: The nature of economic policy in the relations among the states of the two groupings.

It goes without saying that, bearing in mind the many material conditions of trade, we should not overestimate the impact of economic policy on the development of international economic cooperation. At the same time, we should not underestimate the importance of policy: Even in the countries with strongly liberalized economic systems incentives or barriers created at the public-legal level play a very important role. This is why the correct settlement of relations between the Common Market and CEMA states would produce, aside from recognizing institutional realities, undoubted consequences for the further development of all-European economic cooperation.

Without going into the details of a possible agreement, let us stress two basic issues that result from present deliberations:

One, the efforts to concert the principles of cooperation among the states of the two groupings should be aimed not so much at the parochial interests of this or that subregion of the European economic areas as at the common interest represented by mutually advantageous, dynamic and comprehensive all-European cooperation devoid of any discrimination. An agreement among the states from the two parts of Europe would then constitute a crucial incentive for the further, most dynamic development of relations between the Common Market and CEMA countries. It seems that the political foundation of such an agreement should be the CSCE Final Act decisions, which have so far been the most comprehensive collection of principles on cooperation among states with different systems.

Two, the specific needs, interests and possibilities of the individual national economies comprising the two groupings make it imperative to treat future cooperation in a maximally individualized manner. It would be artificial and harmful for the prospects of the development of mutual relations if an overwhelmingly technocratic body such as the European Economic Community Commission would settle in a unified way the issues closely connected with the peculiarities of the policies and economies of the individual states of the two parts of Europe. This is why there is a need for concrete accords and agreements--within the framework of general decisions--between the individual states of the two groupings or between the individual CEMA states and the Common Market authorities, or for other [accords and agreements].

As a country which has traditionally strong links with the West European markets and whose trade with the Common Market states is more than twice as large as that of the other individual CEMA countries, except the USSR, Poland is particularly interested in successfully solving the issue of access to the Common Market markets and the harmonious economic cooperation among all European states. This is because it is hard to recognize as normal a state of affairs in which the western part of Europe is maintaining with the group of the countries that in area, economy and population account for half of Europe, the economic relations that are only a small fraction of its overall foreign economic relations.

PAP REPORTS CONCLUSION OF WARSAW CEMA-IRAQI COOPERATION MEETING

LD011014Y Warsaw PAP in English 0913 GMT 1 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 1 Dec, PAP--The 3rd session of the joint commission for cooperation of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance and the Republic of Iraq has been held here. The session was attended by delegations of the CMEA countries, Iraq and the CMEA Secretariat.

The participants discussed the results of activity of the joint commission and its working bodies, and also prospects for the development of multilateral trade exchange and economic, scientific-technical cooperation between the CMEA countries and Iraq. The commission particularly examined the results of activity of the working groups for the oil and gas industry, agriculture and irrigation, foreign trade and shipment of goods and scientific-technical cooperation. The activity of those working groups was assessed positively. The commission adopted appropriate decisions and recommendations to further develop multilateral cooperation in the fields discussed. The working group for the oil and gas industry pointed to the possibilities of many-sided cooperation in the construction of four projects connected with transport and storage of oil products in Iraq. The construction of those projects is at present the subject of negotiations between appropriate organizations of the sides concerned.

The working group for agriculture and irrigation reviewed the possibility of multilateral cooperation in the construction of several projects in this field.

In the area of scientific-technical cooperation, the participants pointed to the necessity of multilateral (?collaboration) in agreeing on the topics of research in transport, agriculture, environmental protection, training of cadres and utilization of experience of scientists, experts and teachers.

During the debates, the participants agreed to call up the first meeting of the interim working group for industry and power engineering in Baghdad, in March, 1979, to examine the prospects for the development of cooperation in this sphere.

The joint commission adopted the plan of activity for 1979, and decided to hold its 4th session in Baghdad, in [word indistinct] 1979.

LIBERATION ANNIVERSARY LEADERS ATTEND RECEPTION

LD301440Y Tirana ATA in English 0915 GMT 30 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Tirana, 30 Nov, ATA--The Central Committee of the Party of Labour of Albania, the Presidium of the People's Assembly and the Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania gave a reception on occasion of the 34th anniversary of the liberation of the homeland and the triumph of the people's revolution at the Palace of Brigades, last night.

Present at the reception were president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the PSR of Albania Haxhi Lleshi, the member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the party and vice president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly Spiro Koleka, the member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the party, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers Manush Myftiu, the alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the party and first secretary of the Tirana District party committee Simon Stefani, the alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the party Pilo Peristeri, Comrade Spiro Moisiu, the ministers Nesti Nase, Tefta Cami, Luan Babameto and Nedin Hoxha, members of the CC of the party and of the Presidium of the People's Assembly, leading cadres of mass organisations and institutions, vanguard workers and cooperativists, heroes of the people and of socialist labour, veterans of the anti-fascist national liberation war, members of the martyrs' families, [words indistinct] working people of cultural, scientific, educational and artistic institutions of the capital and other invitees.

Attending were also delegations of sister communist Marxist-Leninist parties which are in this country these days upon the invitation of the CC of the PLA.

Present were also heads and officials of the diplomatic representations accredited to the PSR of Albania.

Simon Stefani greeted those present on behalf of the CC of the party, the Presidium of the People's Assembly and the Council of ministers of the P.S.R. of Albania.

During the reception, which was held in a joyful atmosphere, artistic items were given.

Stefani Address

LD301502Y Tirana ATA in English 0925 GMT 30 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Tirana, 30 Nov, ATA--November 28 and 29, said Comrade Simon Stefani, are the most memorable events in the history of the Albanian people. They mark the crowning with victory of the century-long legendary struggles of our people for national freedom and independence. [Words indistinct] our people celebrate them every year with the feeling of the legitimate pride for their glorious past and for the brilliant socialist present, with optimism and firm confidence for the still happier future.

In these remarkable historic days we recall with legitimate pride the efforts and the heroic struggles of our predecessors for the liberation of our nation from the foreign yoke.

We recall with the greatest respect and the most profound gratitude the outstanding patriots, who, with sword, rifle and pen, fought and sacrificed themselves, for a free, independent and advanced Albania. We recall the heroic partisans who fell in the glorious battles for the liberation of the country, all those who through their blood cemented the foundations of the people's power. Their deed has been and will be for our people, generation after generation, an eternal source of inspiration in the work and struggle for the prosperity and defence of the homeland and socialism.

Then Comrade Simon Stefani said: 34 years have elapsed since the great historic day of the liberation. During this as difficult as glorious period, our patriot and revolutionary people, farsightedly led by their Marxist-Leninsit party with Comrade Enver Hoxha at the head, relying on their own forces, and coping with unprecedented bravery and heroism all the counterrevolutionary efforts of the internal enemies and the external ones, imperialists and revisionists of any hue, has completely changed the view of their homeland.

Speaking about the successes achieved in these 34 years, he went on further: The successful construction of socialism in Albania, the correct line of our party in all the fields have strengthened also the international positions of the PSR of Albania. She has friends and well-wishers everywhere in the world. The foreign policy of our country is guided by the teaching of Marxism-Leninism, it powerfully defends the lofty interests of our socialist homeland. Our people, party and government support with all their force the struggle of peoples for liberation, for the defence of the freedom and independence, for social progress and socialism. Just as until now, in the future, too, we will resolutely expose the policy of aggression and war of the imperialist superpowers. In the relations with the other countries, the PSR of Albania has pursued and is pursuing an open and correct policy. On the basis of the observation of sovereignty, of the noninterference and mutual profit, there have been developed and will develop in the future too, trade and cultural exchanges between Albania and the other countries which express themselves of friendly and (?well-being) relations with Albania.

Our people, said Simon Stefani in conclusion, with firm confidence and (?revolutionary) optimism for the future, and being fully conscious of the great tasks lying ahead of them, under the leadership of the party will work and (?fight) always selflessly and tirelessly to march always forward on the brilliant road of socialism.

District Celebrations

AU300930 [Editorial Report AU] Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian on 28 and 29 November carries accounts of celebrations held in various districts on the occasion of the 66th anniversary of the proclamation of independence and the 34th anniversary of the country's liberation. The activities reported include wreath-laying ceremonies, solemn meetings addressed by local leaders of party or state, dinners, artistic performances and visits to relatives of war martyrs. The following party and state leaders have been reported having attended the celebrations:

Pali Miska, AWP Central Committee Politburo member, was in Durres; Qirjako Mihali, AWP Central Committee Politburo candidate member, was in Elbasan; Lenka Cuko, AWP Central Committee Politburo candidate member, attended celebrations in Lushnje; AWP Central Committee member and minister of agriculture Themie Thomai was in Pogradec; AWP Central Committee member and chairman of the State Planning Commission Petro Dode attended celebrations in Gjirokaster; Adil Carcani, AWP Central Committee Politburo member and first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, was in Volore; Mehmet Shehu, AWP Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the Council of Ministers, accompanied by Fiqret Shehu, his wife and AWP Central Committee member, were reported to have attended the celebrations in Berat; Ramiz Alia, AWP Central Committee Politburo member and secretary, was in Fier; Hekuran Isai, AWP Central Committee Politburo member and secretary, was reported as attending festivities in Sarande district; Rita Marko, AWP Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the Central Council of Albanian Trade Unions was in Peshkopi, Diber District; the celebrations held in the city of Kukes are reported to have been attended by Llambi Gegprifti, AWP Central Committee Politburo candidate member and deputy minister of defense; Prokop Murra, AWP Central Committee member and secretary, attended events in the city of Shkoder; Xhafer Spahiu, minister of indistry and mining, attended festivities in Korce; AWP Central Committee member and minister of construction Rahman Hanku was in Tropoje district; the celebrations in the city of Erseke in Kolonje district were attended by minister of internal trade Viktor Nushi; in Puke district, the party and government were represented by minister of light industry and food Kristaq Dollaku; AWP Central Committee member Sali Dibra took part in the celebrations held in the city of Rreshen, Mirdite district; AWP Central Committee member Xhorxhi Robo attended the celebrations in Librazhd district.

LLESHI, SHEHU RECEIVE MESSAGE FROM ROMANIAN COUNTERPARTS

AU3020457 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 30 Nov 78 AU

[Text] The following telegram has been received by Haxhi Lleshi, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, and Mehmet Shehu, chairman of the Council of Ministers, from Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Premier Manea Manescu:

On the occasion of (?the national holiday) of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, in the name of the Council of State of the Socialist Republic of Romania, of the Romanian people and personally, we convey to the Presidiim of the People's Assembly and the Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, as well as to the Albanian People, cordial greetings and best wishes for new successes in socialist construction and for the flourishing and prosperity of the country.

We express on our behalf that the traditional relations of friendship and cooperation between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the People's Socialist Republic of Albania will continue to develop in the interest of the Romanian and Albanian people, the [word indistinct] of peace and socialism.

BCP GOVERNMENT APPROVES WORK OF WARSAW PACT CONFERENCE

LD302102Y Sofia BTA in English 1845 GMT 30 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Sofia, 30 Nov, BTA--After hearing an information report on the outcome of the Moscow session of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty member-states, held on November 22-23, by the first secretary of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council of Bulgaria, Mr Todor Zhivkov, who led the Bulgarian delegation at the session, the Politburo of the CC of the BCP, the State Council of Bulgaria and the Ministerial Council approved fully the work of the delegation and completely agreed with the documents signed and the decisions taken.

The Politburo of the CC of the BCP, the State Council and the Ministerial Council of Bulgaria underlined the enormous importance for peace of a turnover in the sphere of disarmament. Once again a wide-ranging, all-embracing and effective complex of initiatives and measures was proposed in the Moscow declaration for the solving of this exceptionally important problem of our time. Only with agreements on curbing the arms race and on disarmament the world will be saved from the nightmare of a nuclear catastrophe, will be relieved from the burden of military expenditures and will embark irreversibly on the road to mutual trust, peaceful settling of all outstanding issues, security and cooperation.

The policy of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, of all the socialist community member-countries, by its social character is aimed at peace and only at peace. This was reaffirmed again at the Moscow session. However, due to the escalation of arming of the NATO countries, the Warsaw Treaty member-states are compelled to take all necessary measures to strengthen the defence alliance of the socialist community, their allied armed forces, exclusively in defence of the constructive and peaceful work of their peoples.

The Politburo of the CC of the BCP, the State Council and the Ministerial Council of Bulgaria stress the great significance of clauses in the Moscow declaration, in which the imperialist policy of aggression, colonialism, neocolonialism and racism are firmly denounced. The Bulgarian people resolutely oppose the attempts at repressing the lawful striving of the peoples for a free and independent development, which impede the process of detente.

The Bulgarian Communist Party and Bulgaria, proceeding from their peaceloving foreign policy, regard it as their international duty to continue to oppose resolutely the warmongering course of the Chinese leadership in international life, its hegemonistic objectives and actions, its attempts in collusion with all reactionary and aggressive forces in the world to impede international detente and normal relations between the states, to destabilize the situation in the world as a whole and its separate areas.

The all-round mutual cooperation and growing unity of action of the countries of the socialist community are a powerful factor and effective guarantee for the implementation of the socio-economic programmes outlined by the congresses of the fraternal parties, for the ever stronger impact of real socialism on international relations, for new successes in the struggle for detente, disarmament and peace.

In compliance with the Moscow declaration, the Bulgarian Communist Party and Bulgaria will continue to make their active contribution to the expansion and improvement of relations and cooperation on a bilaterial and a multilateral basis in all fields.

Further on it is emphasized:

The People's Republic of Bulgaria, the entire Bulgarian people are aware of the historic importance of the appeal of the meeting in Moscow and are filled with readiness to make their contribution of fulfilling the major tasks laid down in the Moscow declaration of the Warsaw-Treaty member-states, so that mankind may enter the 21st century really under conditions of lasting peace and broad international cooperation.

The Bulgarian Communist Party Politburo, the State Council and the Ministerial Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria also approve in full the declaration of the leaders of the communist and workers' parties and of the governments of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the German Democratic Republic, the Polish People's Republic, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the Hungarian People's Republic and the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic in connection with the situation that has arisen in the Middle East. They support the determination, expressed in the declaration, to continue to act in the future for a comprehensive, just and effective settlement of the Middle East problem, against any separatist deals, in the interests of all the peoples in the area, of international security and world peace.

BULGARIAN LEADERS ATTEND SECOND DAY OF NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

AU301539Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1430 GMT 30 Nov 78 AU

[Excerpt] Today began the second day of the ninth session of the Seventh National Assembly. At 1500 Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman; Stanko Todorov, Council of Ministers chairman; and Petur Tanchev, secretary of the Bulgarian National Agrarian Union and first deputy chairman of the State Council, took their seats in the honorary box.

Chakurov Addresses Assembly

AU301942Y Sofia BTA in English 1835 GMT 30 Nov 78 AU

[Text] Sofia, 30 Nov, BTA--This is the second day of the 9th session of the 7th National Assembly of Bulgaria. Members of parliament proceeded with the discussion of the national economic plan for 1979 and 1980 and the national budget for 1979. The people's representatives who took the floor today spoke in favour of the draft-plan for the country's socio-economic development in 1979-1980, which provides for a stepped-up development of the country's strategical branches for the scientific and technological progress, maintaining that it will help improve the structure of the Bulgarian national economy.

Mr. Toncho Chakurov, minister of engineering, spoke at length on his branch's problems and said that as key promotor of technological progress and in compliance with the general trends of development of the Bulgarian economy, machinebuilding will continue its progress at high rates in the next two years. It will provide 8.2 percent of the country's national revenue and will secure nearly 29 per cent of the overall foreign currency returns.

As Mr Chakurov pointed out, the engineering branch is designed to secure next year first of all an improvement of the foreign currency balance and in 1980 to make equal the imports of the engineering products with the engineering exports from the country.

The minister noted that in the next two years the line of improving the structure of production will be continued with priority for heavy engineering. The export of complete plants is intended to grow by 32 per cent. In the result of the industrial (?transfer) of scientific achievements the engineering output will have a 20 per cent average annual influx of new products.

The session of the National Assembly ends tomorrow.

COMMITTEE FOR STATE, PEOPLE'S CONTROL MEETS

AU3O1555Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1030 GMT 29 Nov 78 AU

[Text] The latest session of the Committee for State and People's Control has ended. Together with the Committee for Coordinating Control, the results of three control checks and the fulfillment of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and the State Council decisions on raising the role of women in building a developed socialist society were the main topics discussed. It was established that a number of successes had been achieved, mainly in improving the working and research work conditions. It was also established, however, that the work in the construction of children's homes and the standards of some services were lagging and also that capital investments planned to be used for improving qualifications were not being fully utilized. The Committee for State and People's Control also discussed [words indistinct] the activity of the Ministry of Communication's Control Council.

CULTURE COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN ZHIVKOVA RETURNS

LD291036Y Sofia BTA in English 0819 GMT 29 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Sofia, 29 Nov, BTA--The chairman of the Committee for Culture, Mrs. Lyudmila Zhivkova, returned here late last night from her official visits to Sri Lanka, Nepal and India.

In the protocol for cultural cooperation signed between Bulgaria and Sri Lanka provisions are made for the exchange of delegations of scientiststs and men of the arts, as well as the holding of art exhibitions and festivals of culture.

In Katmandu, Mrs Zhivkova was received by the King of Nepal Birendra. She delivered to him a message from the president of the State Council, Mr Todor Zhivkov, in which Bulgaria's willingness to cooperate with Nepal in culture and other spheres is expressed. The chairman of the Committee for Culture had meetings also with the prime minister, Mr Kirti Nidhi Bista, with whom she discussed questions concerning the all-round development of relations between Bulgaria and Nepal and more particularly in the field of culture and art. Agreement has been reached on the expansion of cultural ties, including in the exchange of cultural workers, cooperation in the restoration and conservation of the woodcarved monuments of Nepal. It has been agreed to hold days of Bulgaria in Nepal next May.

During her stay in India, Mrs Zhivkova had talks with President Neelam Sanjiva Reddy and with other statesman and outstanding figures of Indian science and culture.

The two sides have expressed satisfaction with the intensification of mutual cultural contacts and with the successful implementation of the cultural agreement for 1977-78. Agreement had been reached for starting the study of Sanskrit at Sofia University in addition to the teaching of Hindi so far. Mrs Zhivkova was informed that twenty-six books by classical and modern Bulgarian authors had hitherto been published in India in translations of Hindi, other local languages and English. During the visits to the three countries particularly strong interest has been evinced in the experience and successes of Bulgaria in the spheres of culture and art. Willingness has been expressed for the broadest marking of the forthcoming 1,300th anniversary of the foundation of the Bulgarian state.

BTA REPORTS ON CULTURAL COOPERATION WITH LAOS

AU300909Y Sofia BTA in English 1840 GMT 29 Nov 78 AU

[Text] Sofia, 29 Nov, BTA--Nine Laotian cultural workers finished successfully a 6-month school with the Bulgarian Committee for Culture, specializing them in the field of archaeology, museum work and film-making. The group was led by Kikeo Udom, director of the National Museum of Laos.

The school was organized within the framework of the official cultural agreement operating between Bulgaria and Laos for the 1977-1979 period. According to the agreement, Bulgaria has taken the obligation of helping Laos in developing her culture and the arts.

The Bulgarian Committee for Culture sent to Laos 70 films (free of charge) on Bulgaria's past and present. Next year 20 Laotian theatre workers will study in Bulgaria. On a request from Laos Bulgaria sent there preparations for disinfection and material for restoration of ancient books. The direct contacts between the kindred cultural institutions and creative unions of the two countries will be developed in the future. In 1979 Bulgaria will offer training for 20 Laotian students, who will study mainly in the educational establishments on fine arts.

TU COOPERATION PLAN WITH LAOS SIGNED IN SOFIA

AU261935Y Sofia BTA in English 1845 GMT 26 Nov 78 AU

[Text] Sofia, 26 Nov, BTA--The chairman of the Central Council of the Bulgarian Trade Unions, Mr Misho Mishev, and the Chairman of the trade union federation in Laos, Mr Singkapo Sikhotchoinlamali signed the first cooperation plan between the two TU centres here today. Mr Singkapo Sikhotchoinlamali who is at the same time minister of communications, public utilities and transport, is on an official visit to Bulgaria leading a delegation.

Mr Misho Mishev stated on signing: "By this plan we are laying the beginning of a closer cooperation between the trade unions of the workers in our countries.

Mr Singkapo Sikhotchoinlamali said: "We appreciate our friendship and we think that there are no obstacles to our future cooperation.

The plan which covers the 1979-1980 period provides for exchange of information and experience in TU activity, exchange of delegations and working groups, bilateral and multilateral meetings and consultations. Cooperation between the branch trade unions of the two countries will be intensified. The Bulgarian trade unions will render material aid to their colleagues in Laos. Students from that country will be received here for training at the TU school in Sofia.

PRAGUE ASKS IAEA TO DENY REPORTS OF ATOMIC-PLANT ACCIDENT

LD302156Y Hamburg DPA in German 1955 GMT 30 Nov 78 LD

[Excerpt] Vienna--Czechoslovakia has officially requested the International Atomic Energy Agency [IAEA] to deny reports which claim that there have been nuclear accidents at the Jaslovske Bohunice experimental atomic power station in Slovakia. This was confirmed today by a spokesman for the agency. He also pointed out, however, that no IAEA member-country was under any contractual obligation to report accidents of this kind. The Bohunice atomic power station was regularly inspected by the Vienna agency only within the framework of the treaty on the nonproliferation of nuclear weapons.

RUDE PRAVO EDITORIAL ON COORDINATED WARSAW PACT COURSE

AU301640Y Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 28 Nov 78 p 1 AU

[Editorial: "Common Class Interests"]

[Text] The Moscow session of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee member-countries is justly called--due to the depth of its analysis of the international situation and to the program of the socialist countries' foreign policy efforts--an event of primary significance both for the present and future battle for peace and the peoples' security. The urgency with which the top representatives of socialist countries confronted all peace-loving mankind with the topical necessity of striving even more--and more effectively--for a firm and secure peace, for disarmament and for relations of peaceful cooperation between countries with different social systems, is hearing a positive echo among the people of good will on all continents, as well as among the realistically thinking politicians in capitalist countries. Mankind has listened with attention to the mobilizing appeal, which stresses: It is necessary to eliminate the obstacles to international detente, to prevent imperialism from harming the cause of peace and to stop feverish armament.

The main force in the battle for peace and security is the socialist community. Its influence on the course of international events is all the greater the more united and coordinated the positions of socialist states are in assessing present and long-term tendencies of the international situation, and the more united their actions are. Coinciding opinions and a united course multiply forces and make the battle for peace, against feverish armament and for eliminating the incendiary factors that contribute to potential conflicts in the world more effective. In the past the coordinated foreign policy of fraternal socialist countries provide, time and again, to be an effective instrument in the efforts of the fraternal socialist countries to establish favorable international conditions for building socialism and communism.

At present, when the battle for peace and the peoples' security has become more complicated, when the attacks of imperialist reaction have strengthened considerably, as have the Maoists' attacks against detente, and when this imperialist-Maoist bloc is threatening to drag the whole world into new and dangerous arms races, the need for a common and coordinated course of the fraternal countries is twice as urgent. The Czechoslovak communists and all our people are fully aware of this. The cooperation of fraternal socialist countries, based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism, on respect for equal rights, on independence and national sovereignty, on noninterference in internal affairs, on mutual advantages and mutual comradely assistance and international solidarity, has become even more extensive and comprehensive. We are sincerely overjoyed that our close relations have encompassed further spheres of political, economic, scientific-technical, ideological and cultural activities and are daily developing in a creative manner.

We highly appreciate the idea stressed in the declaration of the Warsaw Pact member country that the participants in the Moscow session will continue to an increasing extent, to strive unwaveringly for expanding and perfecting their mutual multilateral contacts and particularly to consolidate their mutual collaboration in solving the international questions of common interest. There is a large number of such questions that vitally concern the socialist community and each fraternal country--whether it is a matter of options toward preventing feverish armament, or of ways to safeguard the successful continuation of detente in Europe of to solve conflict situations initiated by imperialism against peace in various parts of the world--in the Middle East, in Southeast Asia, on the African Continent, simply wherever imperialism is trying to fan out and escalate international tension.

As we know, the leading representatives of communist and workers parties and governments of the Bulgarian People's Republic, the CSSR, the Hungarian People's Republic, the GDR, the Polish People's Republic and the USSR have assessed the situation in the Middle East. The declaration published on Saturday [25 November] resolutely condemned the policy of separate Egyptian-Israeli arrangements inspired by American imperialism. The declaration stressed that such arrangements do not serve the cause of peace, that they make the Mideast situation even more complicated and dangerous, and that they prevent a real and just settlement--a settlement toward which the conclusions of the Baghdad conference of Arab countries also point. The Czechoslovak communists, all Czechoslovak people support highly the topical and important thoughts contained in this declaration of frateral parties and government.

In retrospect, it is sufficient to see how obviously significant the common and coordinated course of fraternal socialist countries in the international political field is without a jointly agreed-on and implemented foreign policy of the countries of the socialist community, it would have been impossible to accomplish such important international political tasks as the materialization of the CSCE, the achievements of the international legal recognition of the GDR by capitalist countries, the normalization of relations between the FRG and socialist states, the achievement of the nullity of the so-called Munich Agreement in negotiations in significant international forums--such as the special UN General Assembly disarmament session and others--could never have been so successful.

Simply, many questions that are decisive for peace and the people's security could never have been solved so successfully in the past, had not the skill, authority, and influence of the entire socialist community, and of each individual fraternal socialist country, been combined for the common feat. This is exactly why the unity of socialist countries, their common and coordinated foreign policy is a thorn in the side of all open and hidden enemies of international detente, from the extreme rightwing circles in the West to the Maoists. Their insidious attacks against the unity of socialist countries are frequently cloaked in a refined phrases and "political concepts" construed from nationalist positions, from positions exhibiting a deformed understanding of "national interests" which are counterposed to the common interests of the entire socialist community. These attacks conceal the basic and unshakable truth that the interests of each socialist country can be harmoniously and successfully implemented only in harmony with the interests of the socialist community as a whole.

The Moscow session of the top representatives of socialist countries provides a firm and reliable basis for the common and coordinated course of the countries of the socialist community. The declaration that was adopted at the session solves the most significant questions of the present--and solves them from the viewpoint of both the socialist community, and that of peace-loving mankind.

The field of the fraternal countries' cooperation is vast and it is constantly expanding. Of enormous significance is the exchange of experience between the fraternal parties and states in the building of socialism and communism and the expansion of contacts on all levels, along party and state lines and between the trade union, youth, women's and other mass social organizations. Undoubtedly there are also further great possibilities for perfecting mutually advantegeous economic relations within the framework of CEMA. The declaration also orients the cooperation of Warsaw Pact countries toward broader cooperation in science, the arts, education, mass communications media and many other areas, which constitute the socialist society's rich and all-round life.

In harmony with our people's way of thinking, the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and CSSR Government justly expressed in their position statement, published elsewhere in today's RUDE PRAVO issue, their full support for the adopted Moscow declaration. "On behalf of the CPCZ Central Committee, the CSSR Government and all Czechoslovak people," the position statement says "they declare that they will strive, in close cooperation with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries and with the international and workers movements, as well as the national liberation movement and all progressive and peace-loving forces, to enable the cause of peace, socialism and progress to register new historic victories."

The CSSR is a firm link of the socialist community. Together with the fraternal countries, rallied in the Warsaw Pact, we will take--as we have to date--the path of peace, to which the future belongs.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON MENGISTU'S OFFICIAL VISIT

Visits Aircraft Engine Plant

LD301624Y Prague CTK in English 1532 GMT 30 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Prague, 30 Nov, CETEKA--Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council and chairman of the Council of Ministers of socialist Ethiopia, in Czechoslovakia on an official friendly visit, inspected today the national enterprise Motorlet at Prague-Jinonice, manufacturers of turboprop aircraft engines.

Lt Col Mengistu was accompanied by Gustav Husak, communist party Central Committee general secretary and Czechoslovak president.

Tours Prague

LD302258Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 30 Nov 78 LD

[Excerpt] This afternoon Mengistu Haile Mariam, and Vasil Bilak, Presidium member and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, as well as other officials visited Prague's Old Town Hall. The visitors were welcomed by Prague Mayor Dr Zdenek Zuska, who introduced members of the council of the capital's National Committee to Lt Col Mengistu Haile Mariam and briefed the distinguished guest in the Brozik Hall with the city's history, current life and prospects of development. The supreme representative of socialist Ethiopia expressed thanks for the cordial welcome he had received not only at the Old Town Hall but in all the places he had visited today.

Meets Czech Counterpart

LD302048Y Prague CTK in English 1732 GMT 30 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Prague, 30 Nov, CETEKA--Czechoslovak Deputy Premier Josef Simon received in Prague today member of the Standing Committee of the Ethiopian Provisional Military Administrative Council Gesese Wolde Kidan.

Both representatives highly appreciated the development of bilateral relations, particularly in the economic sphere. Their discussion centered on concrete questions concerning long-term economic cooperation between the two countries, and on the possibilities of extending relations mainly in the sphere of agriculture, industry, the building industry, trade and scientific-technological development. These questions will be dealt with in detail by joint working groups, headed by ministers and other leading representatives of the two countries.

Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek received Ethiopian Foreign Minister Feleke Gedle-Giorgis to exchange views on the international situation. Their talk confirmed full identity of views concerning the solution of the principal international issues.

Czechoslovak Minister of Finance Leopold Ler met in Prague with Ethiopia's Minister of Finance Teferra Wolde-Semayit to discuss the role of socialist finance in the development of the national economy.

Czechoslovakia's Foreign Trade Minister Andrej Barcak and Czech Trade Minister Antonin Jakubik had talks with Ethiopia's Minister of Trade Ashagre Yigletu and Minister of Industry Tesfaye Dinka of questions concerning the further development of goods exchange and on economic and technological cooperation between Czechoslovakia and Ethiopia.

Bratislava PRAVDA Assesses Visit

LD011024Y Prague CTK in English 0852 GMT 1 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Bratislava, 1 Dec, CETEKA--Socialist Ethiopia's stands on vitally important issues are identical with those of socialist countries, the Slovak Daily PRAVDA writes today in connection with the current visit to Czechoslovakia of Ethiopian head of state Mengistu Haile Mariam.

It says that the proletarian internationalism of socialist countries was apparent in the critical moments of the conflict between Ethiopia and Somalia and is now reflected in the various forms of cooperation in peace conditions.

Czechoslovakia concluded several significant agreements with socialist Ethiopia including agreements on economic, trade and scientific--technological cooperation, granted it advantageous credits, Ethiopian students study in Czechoslovakia and also cooperation in the sphere of mass media is widening. However, the possibilities of cooperation are far from exhuasted. The current visit of the Ethiopian delegation, led by Chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council and Chairman of the Council of Ministers Mengistu Haile Mariam, is to contribute to the discovery of new possibilities of cooperation between the two countries, the daily says.

Arrives in East Bohemia

LD011022Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1000 GMT 1 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Lt Col Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council and chairman of the Council of Ministers of socialist Ethiopia, arrived in the East Bohemian region today. The Ethiopian guest is being accompanied by Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee.

REPORTAGE ON OFFICIAL VISIT OF JAMAICA'S PATTERSON

Trade Agreement Signed

LD301820Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1130 GMT 30 Nov 78 LD

[Text] A trade agreement between the governments of Czechoslovakia and Jamaica was signed in Prague today. It creates conditions for a further expansion and deepening of mutual commercial exchanges of goods. Andrej Barcak, minister of foreign trade, and Percival James Patterson, deputy prime minister of Jamaica and minister of foreign affairs, foreign trade and tourism, spoke at the signing in favor of an expansion of bilateral economic cooperation and voiced a mutual interest in concluding an agreement on scientific-technical cooperation.

Strougal Receives Patterson

LD301822Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1400 GMT 30 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal received in the Hrzan Palace in Prague today Percival James Patterson, Jamaican deputy prime minister, minister of foreign affairs, foreign trade and tourism, who is in Czechoslovakia on an official visit.

The federal premier described the visit by the Jamaican guest as an important step in the development of bilateral relations and stressed that Czechoslovakia will strive for an all-round expansion and intensification of relations. Both representatives concurrently voiced an interest in deepening political contacts and indicated the spheres in which, in future, economic and cultural cooperation can be intensified. Percival James Patterson stated that great opportunities are offered for Czechoslovak industry, especially in Jamaican industrialization in geological surveys of its natural riches, in perfecting health care and in raising the qualifications of cadres for various branches of the Jamaican economy.

In the course of their talks Lubomir Strougal and James Patterson also exchanged views on the solution of the most important foreign political questions.

TV Interview

LD302306Y Prague in English to Africa and Asia 1730 GMT 30 Nov 78 LD

[Text] A high level official delegation from Jamaica ended their visit in Prague after the signing of a trade agreement between the two countries and talks with top Czechoslovak government officials, including Premier Lubomir Strougal, Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek and Foreign Trade Minister Andrej Barcak.

At the close of the delegation's visit, our reporter Jan Dvorak had the opportunity of speaking with the head, Jamaica's vice premier and minister of foreign affairs, industry, commerce and tourism, Percival James Patterson.

[Question] Your excellency, this is the first time that a high level official delegation from Jamaica has visited Czechoslovakia, what was the concrete purpose of the visit here?

[Answer] Yes, this is the first time that a high level delegation has visited Czechoslovakia officially. It was my purpose to make contact with the Czech Government at the highest level, because we feel it is very important to establish good, cordial relations between Jamaica and the countries of Eastern Europe. Trade between Czechoslovakia and Jamaica has been very modest over the years, and has fluctuated from time to time. There are a number of commodities in which we are specifically interested: Agricultural goods and equipment, glassware, chemicals of a wide variety. We think, on the other hand, we can export to you rum, coffee, cigars, exotic fruits, spices--including pimento which is now imported through third countries. All of these, we whink, offer the opportunity of various trading links between us.

[Question] Is this the scope of the trade or prospect of trade between Czechoslovakia and Jamaica that is covered in the commercial agreement that you signed here in Czechoslovakia?

[Answer] Yes, we have created a general umbrella for trade and economic relations. We intend to follow that soon with an agreement on science and technology; and subsequent to that we hope to sign a cultural agreement. We attach very great importance to the cultural agreement because that is the best way of getting people to know what is happening in the other country.

[Question] Your excellency, one last question, have you also discussed possibilities or ways of cooperation or closer contacts in the political field?

[Answer] We certainly did. I had the opportunity of discussions with the prime minister, the minister of foreign affairs and the minister of foreign trade, and that was a recurrent theme throughout all our discussions. Jamaica, like Czechoslovakia, is committed to the concept of universal peace and global detente. We are a nonalined country but we have never interpreted nonalinement as being a force for neutrality. It means a force which has to stand very resolute in the fight against imperialism and in the forefront of the quest for a new international economic order. We believe that at the present the greatest threat to international peace comes from the disparity which now exists between the standards of living of the developed and developing countries; and we believe that countries like Czechoslovakia and Jamaica can contribute to easing that situation. We are going to be members of the Security Council in January of this year, where we'll be joining Czechoslovakia and we will have to be wrestling with the problems of the struggle for freedom and for liberation. And we hope to work hand in hand with Czechoslovakia in that regard.

[Dvorak] Thank you very much, your excellency, for this interview.

[Patterson] Thank you.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON INDRA-LED DELEGATION TO JAPAN

Meets Diet Members

LD301427Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1000 GMT 30 Nov 78 LD

[Text] The CSSR Federal Assembly delegation that is currently on an official visit in Japan held talks in Tokyo today with a group of deputies of the House of Representatives of the Japanese Diet. The head of the delegation, Alois Indra, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Federal Assembly, and Shoichi Miyake, deputy speaker of the house, stressed the true interest of the two countries in a general development or mutual relations and evaluated highly the lively contacts between the two countries' parliaments.

During the meeting Alois Indra presented Tonasaburo Shingai, the chairman of the group and deputy of the government's Liberal Democratic Party, with a gold medal of the Czechoslovak society for foreign relations and expressed thanks to the friendship group for their meritorious work for the benefit of Czechoslovakia.

Meets Foreign Minister

LD301402Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1130 GMT 30 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Alois Indra, head of the Czechoslovak parliamentary delegation in Japan, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Federal Assembly, met in Tokyo today with Japanese Foreign Minister Sunao Sonoda.

The Japanese minister expressed great appreciation to the results of his recent visit to Czechoslovakia and stressed that the current visit of the Czechoslovak parliamentary delegation in Japan is of great importance for a further positive development in bilateral relations.

Alois Indra and Sunao Sonoda exchanged views on topical questions of the international situation and noted that both countries have concurrent opinions and stances on key issues, such as international detente, an end to the arms race, general and total disarmament and the strengthening of security and peace in the world. They appreciated the development or relations between Czechoslovakia and Japan and stressed that a further deepening of political, economic and cultural relations is in the interest of the peoples of both countries and serves peace and international detente.

HOFFMANN INTERVIEWED ON CUBAN TU CONGRESS

LD302354Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 30 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Karel Hoffmann, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Central Council of Trade Unions, who has been leading the Czechoslovak delegation to the 14th Congress of the Cuban Trade Unions, granted an interview to our correspondent in the Cuban capital Havana today. [begin recording]

[Unidentified correspondent--in Slovak] Comrade chairman, you have been a guest at the 14th All-Trade Union Congress in Cuba for the past 3 days. What are your impressions of the progress of the discussions so far?

[Hoffmann--in Czech] Our entire delegation has gained very positive impressions. The congress has been proceeding at a high level; this is true of the discussion itself, of the level of the report, of the contents of the debate. The significance of the congress has been underlined by the participation of the highest party and state representatives, led by Comrade Fidel Castro. And I think that the exceptionally vast international attendance, too, shows the significance of this congress.

I would like, in addition, to underline and stress the spirit pervading the entire proceedings: A pronounced internationalism and the class-minded attitudes of the Cuban working people, the Cuban trade unionists.

[Question] Roberto Veiga, secretary general of the Central Organization of Cuban Workers [CTC] has presented to the congress a comprehensive analysis of the work of the Cuban trade unions from the 13th congress to the present time, and devoted great attention to the tasks awaiting the Cuban working people in the future. Which problems, which parts of his speech drew your attention to him as a trade union leader?

[Answer] I cannot reply without first saying that the entire report was extremely interesting, despite all that is so different in the working conditions of the Cuban trade unionists, conditions which differ from those of the trade unions in the European socialist countries and so forth. The problems discussed in the report basically coincide with all we have heard at the trade union congresses in the European socialist countries including at our Ninth All-Trade Union Congress. There was unequivocal talk about all the basic functions of socialist trade unions--economic care for the working people, educational functions as well as the international responsibility of the trade unions of socialist Cuba. And I would also like to stress that the entire deliberations are exceedingly frank, delegates speak very critically and self-critically.

[Question] Indeed, Cuban trade unionists are devoting great attention at their congress to economic questions. Proof of this is the central motto of the congress to concentrate all efforts on the solution of the major economic problems. How is the central motto of the Cuban trade unionists reflected in the deliberations?

[Answer] I can say that these questions predominate in the discussion--care for the working people, particularly work safety, educational problems but economic problems predominate after all. Most speakers talk about the plan fulfillment, pledges, the encouragement of initiative, the workers' and other working peoples' participation in management, the economical utilization of raw materials, material and energy, the spareparts production, the wages policy and other significant economic problems.

[Question] Comrade Hoffmann, apart from being the chairman of our Central Council of Trade Unions you are also vice president of the World Federation of Trade Unions. How do you appraise the activities of the Cuban trade unions and the significance of the 14th Trade Union Congress within the framework of the international trade union movement?

[Answer] First of all, the 14th congress of the Cuban trade unions is a demonstration of broad international contacts by the Cuban trade unions. We have realized even in previous discussions in the bodies of the WFTU and at the Ninth World Trade Union Congress in Prague, and also in the speeches of representatives of the WFTU here in Havana and in speeches by other foreign guests, the significant role played by the Cuban trade unions in the WFTU and in the Latin American Trade Union Federation, and at the same time that the Cuban trade unions have multifaceted, broad and good international relations of a bilateral nature not only with the trade union organizations in socialist countries but also with the developing countries, in brief, on all continents.

This is best demonstrated by the participation of almost 90 foreign delegations. Moreover, the significance of this congress, its international significance, lies in the fact that such a high number of foreign participants has been given a wonderful opportunity to arrange bilateral contacts to discuss a whole series of questions interesting them.

[Question] Including Czechoslovakia?

[Answer] Yes, we too have had dozens of meetings and talks which otherwise would be difficult to arrange. [end recording]

MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE REVIEWS 1978 HARVEST

AU3014152 Prague ZEMEDELSKE NOVINY in Czech 28 Nov 78 p 1 AU

[(HA)-signed article: "Appreciation of Honest Work: Concluding Session of the Central Harvesting Commission"]

[Summary] Yesterday's closing session of the Central Harvesting Commission evaluated the results of this year's harvest and dealt with the causes that affected it. The main report was submitted by Miroslav Petrik, minister of agriculture and food of the Czech Socialist Republic.

Although this year's tasks were not very exacting, it was a successful year. In spite of unfavorable weather conditions we have succeeded in harvesting one of the largest crops of cereals and potatoes in the history of socialist agriculture. The average hectare yields of cereals in the Czech Socialist Republic has, for the first time, exceeded 4 tons and the average potato yield has exceeded 20 tons per hectare. The results of flax growers have also been very good. In spite of these positive results, we have not succeeded in having the value of plant production exceed the value of animal production, which we achieved last year. Neither will we fulfill the plan for bulk fodder and sugar beet production and for some kinds of thermophilic vegetables.

This year's harvest of cereals was 300,000 tons above plan and 500,000 tons above last year's harvest. The growers of cereals, however, still have not settled their debt to the sixth 5-year plan [caused by the meager harvest in 1976].

This year also was favorable for the growers of potatoes, so that there is sufficient amount of potatoes for consumption, industrial use and sowing. The considerable differences in the results of individual agricultural enterprises and entire districts show, however, that great reserves still exist here.

Sugar beet is again the weak element in plant production. Only three of the 45 sugar beet districts have achieved hectare yields exceeding 400 quintals: The districts of Hradec Kralove, Jicin and Nachod. East Bohemia was the only region to fulfill the sugar beet plan. Excessive losses in harvesting and bad weather, above all in South Moravia, were responsible for the poor results.

AGRICULTURAL, ANIMAL PRODUCTION PLAN RESULTS NOTED

AU301427Y Prague ZEMEDELSKI NOVINY in Czech 29 Nov 78 p 1 AU

[(SK)-signed report on the 28 November session of the Agriculture and Food Committee of the Czech National Council: "Favorable Prospects in Production"]

[Excerpts] Minister Eng M. Petrik told the deputies in the opening speech that the plan of gross agricultural production, set at Kcs55, 430 billion, will be fulfilled 100.6 percent this year. While gross animal production will be fulfilled 102.4 percent, plant production will remain under the planned level, at 98.4 percent. Compared with last year, gross agricultural production will be higher by Kcs751.8 million.

Meat, poultry and eggs as planned

It is a realistic assumption that the planned production and procurement of animals for slaughter as a whole, poultry for slaughter and eggs will be exceeded this year. A certain deficit in cattle procurement for slaughter will be fully compensated by the increased procurement of pigs for slaughter. Milk production and procurement will remain somewhat below the planned level.

In the next part of his speech, the minister spoke about the main tasks of the plan for next year. Especially, the cereal production, which is to reach 7.3 million tons in the Czech Socialist Republic next year, is important. This presupposes an average per hectare yield of 4 tons of grain from the 1,835 million hectares of acreage. Sugar beet production is also being stressed; in this context the minister highly evaluated. The approach of farmers in North Moravia, who are enlarging the acreage of sugar beets for next year. Fulfillment of the milk procurement plan presupposes an annual yield of at least 3,000 liters per milch cow.

Yesterday, members of the Committee for Agriculture and Food of both chambers of the CSSR Federal Assembly discussed the draft chapter concerning the Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Food for next year.

It envisages an increase in the gross agricultural production--compared with the expected results of this year--by 3.4 percent and of gross food production by 4.3 percent.

Intensity of agricultural production will increase 4 percent and the value of labor productivity per worker permanently employed in agriculture will reach Kcs99,546.

SOCIALIST ECONOMIC INTEGRATION EMPHASIZED

AU301442Y Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 28 Nov 78 p 1 AU

[Editorial: "For the Common Benefit and Aims"]

[Excerpt] World imperialism has tried all kinds of means against the Soviet Union--from intervention, blocade, political and diplomatic isolation and economic pressure up to the culmination of fascism and the unleashing of one of the most brutal wars in history--but it has not achieved its aim. [paragraph continues]

At present, when the Soviet Union is not isolated, when its economic and military strength has grown many times over, when it has become a recognized world power with immense moral and political authority, when a firm community of socialist states exists, whose security is guaranteed by the Warsaw Pact organization, all attempts of imperialism are doomed to failure.

The growing exemplary influence of the countries of real socialism is realized very well even by our class enemy, who is unceasingly escalating anticommunist, antisocialist sallies in order to distort and slur the successes of the socialist community and denigrate the very idea of the revolutionary reorganization of society. At the same time the bourgeoisie is forced--because of the deepening general crisis of capitalism--to make certain concessions and to resort to deceiving the working people in the interests of maintaining its rule. It is striving to suppress and cast doubts on the successes of the countries of real socialism, so as to disorient its own working people and to discourage them from looking for revolutionary escapes according to the example set by the socialist countries.

We are filled with pride by the fact that today our country holds an important place in the world, that it can participate--at the Soviet Union's side and within the family of the socialist community--in the solution of questions concerning the fate of mankind. Never before has our country enjoyed such great authority, such recognition in the international field. Czechoslovakia is a sought-after partner also in the economic, scientific-technical and cultural cooperation field. All this is an expression of the firmness and stability of the political situation inside our country, of the firm unity of the party and the people.

Socialist economic integration remains the decisive factor in intensifying the futher balanced development of our national economy and reproduction process, as well as a powerful source in improving production efficiency and work quality. Thus it has an irreplaceable role in the successful materialization of the strategic congress line.

Socialist economic integration is not merely a complicated and exacting national-economy task but also a highly political task accomplished in practice, in keeping with the principles of socialist internationalism. To adopt any other attitude toward it means to adopt a nonclass and antiparty approach and stance.

U.S. PROPAGANDA CREATES 'ARTIFICIAL PROBLEM' IN CUBA

AU291726Y Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 25 Nov 78 p 7 AU

[Oldrich Pospisil commentary in the column "Note:" "The Washington Hawks Are Provoking"]

[Text] Shorten the night, bring the day nearer: A few days ago this sigh was voiced by a Washington commentator who wanted to express the burning desire of the absolute majority of people in the United States for an end to the arms race and for ensuring that there is no chance of a thermonuclear catastrophe. "Today the American Air Force is capable of shipping, by 17 supertransport planes, more war material to West Berlin in one day than 352 planes could in 1948," General Moore, commander of U.S. Air Force transport, bragged at about the same time. General Moore tested this during the recent "Autumn Forge" NATO maneuvers, unprecedented in their intensity and extent. This is not an isolated case.

The Washington hawks have escalated their clumsy multilateral pressure, especially during the past few days. They accused socialist Cuba of harboring aggressive plans--and only because Cuba's Air Force has at its disposal the Mig-23 planes produced in the Soviet Union. Soon after that the U.S. Government ordered its espionage planes to undertake flights over Cuba "with the aim of determining whether the Mig-23 planes can transport nuclear weapons." Perhaps this seemed almost unbelievable to some people; but the advocates and representatives of the cold-war wing in Washington are still usurping this kind of power in politics and the army. President Carter himself declared on Tuesday [21 November] at a press conference that the Soviet Union had assured him that the Mig-23 fighter bombers have a defensive character.

Comrade Fidel Castro, chairman of the Cuban State Council and of the Council of Ministers, expressly unmasked the phariseeism of this feeling of disturbance in Washington. "Cuba makes no secret of the fact," F. Castro said, "that it has these tactical planes, exclusively serving defense, at its disposal. One cannot but wonder at the U.S. attempts to create an atmosphere of crisis around this question with the aid of a propaganda farce. The question crops up: Why does the American Government need to create an artificial problem? How much more natural would Cuba's concern be, concern over the hundreds of American B-52 bombers and thousands of other planes designated for strategic purposes, over the tens of thousands of nuclear bombs, all of them in Cuba's immediate vicinity?"

It is an incontroversible fact that there are an overwhelming majority of people in the world today who are prepared to do everything to prevent a new and most catastrophic war. However, people holding opposite views are obviously determining Washington policy to a considerable extent, people demanding the permanent continuation of the blockade of the island of freedom, the terrorist attacks of Cuban counterrevolutionaries against the Cuban fishing boats and the continuing occupation of the Cuban Guantanamo base, where they have had a navy base for 65 years.

They are the very same people who object to the fact that Cuba, to quote its foreign minister, Malmierca Peoli, "will continue also in the future to choose its own friends, and it will help, according to its potentials, those of its friends who ask for help." Yes, the hawks, who are again grouping themselves together in Washington today, are the very same people who always stood, and today again stand so dangerously close to playing with fire.

POWER-FUEL SITUATION IN NORTH BOHEMIA DISCUSSED

AU282155Y Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 27 Nov 78 p 3 AU

[Karel Valis' interview with Jaroslav Hajn, member of the CPCZ Central Committee and leading secretary of the North Bohemia Regional CPCZ Committee, place and date of interview not given: "For the Development of the Fuel-Power Base"]

[Excerpts] The share of gross brown coal extraction in the North Bohemia brown coal basin will amount to 73 percent of all-state extraction this year. We also produce 35.1 percent of the state's electricity. Neither can the results we are achieving in other sectors be underestimated. As regards paper used for newspapers, the North Bohemian paper works is the only producer in the entire CSSR. The production of phosphate and nitrogen fertilizers amounts to more than 27 percent. The region has a 40.2 percent share in the all-state production of trucks and a 44.7 percent share in the production of seamless pipes, produced by the VTZ Chomutov Enterprise. The enterprises of our region also have a 51.2 percent share in the all-state production of glass, china and ceramics.

The importance of our agricultural production is also growing. In spite of the annual decrease of agricultural land by approximately 600 hectares, caused by the expanding coal extraction in surface mines and by extensive capital investment projects, the region's agricultural production is constantly growing. The cultivation of hops is of particular all-state significance, because its production represents 55.5 percent of the CSSR's production.

The development of production in the power industry has substantially increased this year. The power industry has achieved the highest relative growth of all industrial branches of the region: 11.2 percent. Consumers received 536 million kiolwatt hours of electricity above the plan. The marked increase in the production of electricity was made possible by expansion of the production base of the power industry in the second half of last year by putting into operation two new 200-mw blocks of the Pocerady II power station.

The concept of developing the North Bohemia brown coal basin--the most important brown coal basin in the CSSR--proceeds from the requirements and increased needs of national economy. The concept is based on the development and reconstruction of large quarries with high performance machines, such as the K 10,000, the projected capacity of which is 10,000 cubic meters per hour, and on conveyer belt transportation.

The results our miners are achieving are unparalleled in the history of our coal industry and bear witness to their literally heroic and devoted work, although the conditions for brown coal extraction are increasingly complicated and exacting.

In 3 years of the sixth 5-year plan, coal extraction will increase by 9.5 million tons and this year will achieve the level planned for 1980. Most problems and difficulties of our basin--and thus of our entire economy--are caused by the low operational reliability and large number of breakdowns of technolgoical complexes and by delays in freeing the space around coal quarries which result from delays in capital investment.

The negative influence of these problems is to a large extent compensated for by the initiative of miners and by extracting in extraordinary shifts. In 1976, 977,000 tons were extracted in extraordinary shifts, in 1977 1.039 million tons and in the first 6 months of this year 737,000 tons.

A serious problem, which makes the fulfillment of the tasks of the North Bohemia brown coal basin more difficult, is the complicated situation in railroad transportation.

Changes in the working pace and the generally increased demands on coal extraction on the other hand, call for the need to speedily free the space surrounding the mines and replace liquidated apartments and many objects. Not just villages, railroads and roads are concerned. The flow of a river and of several creeks is also being changed in our region. We are also both destroying and building new large water reservoirs indispensable for industry and for the exacting recultivation works which conclude the entire process and return harmony, beauty and the atmosphere of relaxation and peace, not just to the countryside but to the people as well.

It is justified, in spite of this, when we put such a stress on the position and the tasks of the North Bohemia Brown coal basin. However, not only extraction of brown coal and the production of electrical power is at stake in our region but also the very promising extraction of uranium near Ceska Lipa.

This is why we received with great joy the information that the Czech and federal governments have recently adopted a complex of measures and we believe that the consistent fulfillment of this government resolution will significantly contribute to solving urgent problems and will create the necessary base for solving the tasks in the seventh 5-year plan.

These measures charge decisive branches with the task to move without delays the necessary capacities to our region, especially for the construction of communications and water-economy projects, but also for the construction of industrial enterprises and civilian facilities.

We are aware that this is not a simple solution: An additional 2,000 workers are, after all, to come to our region. This is why stimulatory measures have been adopted among other things to solve the all-state recruitment of manpower and apprentices.

'SERIOUS SHORTCOMINGS' IN ENERGY SECTOR DISCUSSED

AU241600Y Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 22 Nov 78 p 2 AU

[Ivan Soukup article: "We Comment; Attention to Fuels and Energy"]

[Excerpt] The party Central Committee Presidium recently discussed the situation in supplying the national economy and the population with fuels and energy. Despite the fact that in the past 2 years we have succeeded in bringing about many improvements in this sphere, some serious shortcomings still persist in our fuel-energy basis, shortcomings to which the Presidium drew attention in a letter addressed to all regional party organizations.

The aforementioned document draws attention to the current shortcomings that unfavorably affect our fuel-energy balance sheet and seriously jeopardize the goals of the dynamic development of our entire national economy. This year, when the overall production of coal and lignite--compared with the previous year--increased by more than 3 million tons, we are not succeeding in fulfilling the plan, above all in the north Bohemian brown coal basin which accounts for insuring a substantial part of the higher tasks. This causes much worry when supplying electric powerplants, industrial plants and, of course, coal stores.

The cause of the problems connected with coal production are, above all, the unfulfilled capital investment tasks pertaining to the opening of new mines and the delays in putting high-performance extraction machinery into operation. Many machines lag behind their performance parameters, spare parts are missing and there is often a laggard attitude toward repairs contractually agreed on and so forth.

Maximum Energy Conservation Urged

AU241602 [Editorial Report AU] Prague ZEMEDELSKE NOVINY in Czech on 23 November on page 3 carries a 1,500-word article by Eng Jiri Chomat entitled "Our National Economy's Primary Interest; Maximum Energy Conservation."

In the article devoted to Czechoslovakia's energy plans, Chomat says in part that worldwide energy trends also affect the CSSR national economy, but "our great advantage is that when resolving this complicated problem" the CSSR "can rely on the help of the Soviet Union which has great reserves of fuels at its disposal."

Chomat says further that brown coal and lignite will remain basic fuels of decisive importance to the development of the country's national economy. However, after 1990 consumption of these fuels will decline because of the "exhaustion of the possibilities of raising their production. Worsening extraction and transferring opencast extraction to sections with poorer quality coal will cause the reduction of graded coal resources and the stagnation of the resources for better quality coal dusts for industrial consumers. With the exception of the power engineering sector, which utilizes coal unsuitable for industrial boiler houses, the consumption of brown coal in other sectors will stagnate. At the same time, we must expect that a number of graded coal consumers will have to be converted to other fuels," Chomat says. Chomat further says "as we see it at the moment, oil imports will increase 35 percent in the 1980-90 period," and that "in the future, as now, electric power will be the key factor insuring the growth of mechanization in industry as well as in the tertiary sphere, especially as far as the population is concerned."

In closing his article, Chomat says that his analysis of the development of fuel and energy resources shows that "the CSSR's fuel-energy balance sheet will continue to be strained," and stresses the need to conserve energy in all walks of life.

RUDE PRAVO COMMENTS ON U.S. MILITARY-INDUSTRIAL INFLUENCE

LD281046Y Prague CTK in English 0845 GMT 28 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Prague, 28 Nov CETEKA--The negative influence of the U.S. military-industrial complex is evident not only in the sphere of economy and home policy, but mainly in foreign policy, the daily RUDE PRAVO writes today.

It "shows considerable activity aimed mainly at maintaining the atmosphere of international tension," the daily says and adds that this activity is motivated by anti-communism.

The U.S. military-industrial complex does not limit itself to the United States but, due to the U.S. imperialist 'global strategy', strikes its roots also in Western Europe, the daily says and points out that Great Britain, the FRG and France are stepping up their military production in the national as well as international framework.

Arms sales by the United States and other countries to some state in Asia, Latin America and Africa are increasingly combined with exports of technologies and know-how. "This is a very dangerous trend since it results in establishing joint arms enterprises on a broad international basis, widening trade in arms licences and hardware, and growing number of possible arms suppliers. Israel's example clearly shows where this leads," the daily say.

'Who sows the wind reaps the whirl-wind' might once [as received] well apply to the relations between the United States and some regions or countries where it has, purposefully or involuntarily, helped build militant political blocs drawing their energy from no other than the military-industrial complex.

BRIEFS

FIRES IN SLOVAKIA--In the first 9 months of 1978 a total of 999 fires were recorded in Slovakia, in which 33 persons lost their lives and 125 sustained burns and other injuries. Direct losses were estimated at Kcs59,260,000. The greatest number of fires--277--occurred in the agricultural sector with direct losses amounting to Kcs23,048,000. [Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 24 Nov 78 p 4 AU]

HONECKER REPORTS ON WARSAW PACT MEETING

LD301826Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1528 GMT 30 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, on Thursday briefed the representatives of the democratic bloc of the GDR Parties and mass organizations on the Moscow meeting of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee. He appraised the worldwide significance of this meeting and its results for the continued struggle for peace and detente, for the cessation of the arms race and for disarmament. All peoples have been furnished with a realistic and constructive program of action for the solution of fundamental questions of European and international politics.

The Moscow meeting proceeded from the significant positive changes achieved internationally along the path of peaceful coexistence, Honecker said. At the same time, however, the conference drew attention to the fact that influential imperialist circles are leaving no stone unturned to aggravate the international situation.

The Moscow declaration is fresh evidence of the principled approach of the Warsaw Pact states to international questions, of which the most urgent are the cessation of the arms race and effective steps toward disarmament, Erich Honecker said. The document, the appeal to all peoples and states are designed to focus attention and mobilize large forces. The general secretary of the SED Central Committee pointed out that strong emphasis was laid in Moscow on active solidarity with the anti-imperialist struggle of states which have achieved their national liberation and peoples struggling for liberation. The member-countries opposed any encouragement of fascist dictatorships or other reactionary regimes, and called for the implementation of human rights.

Erich Honecker reported that the Moscow conference noted with satisfaction that cooperation between the fraternal socialist countries is becoming constantly closer and more diverse. The continued development and perfection of their relations, the deepening of their joint cooperation in the struggle for peace and social progress are tasks of paramount importance and farreaching significance. The representatives of the democratic bloc unanimously endorsed Erich Honecker's account and the joint declaration of the SED Politburo and GDR Council of Ministers on the Moscow conference. They declared that the aims and ways of peace, detente and disarmament set out in the Moscow declaration are the common concern of all GDR citizens.

STATEMENT ON WARSAW PACT MEETING ISSUED

LD301606Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1301 GMT 30 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--The SED Central Committee Politburo and the GDR Council of Ministers have issued a statement on the course and results of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee meeting that took place in Moscow on 22 and 23 November 1978.

They approve the report and work of the GDR delegation led by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the State Council. The SED Central Committee Politburo and GDR Council of Ministers declare their complete agreement with the results of this meeting as well as with the adopted declaration. They attribute particular importance to it.

In the focus of the Moscow meeting were the fundamental questions of current international politics--strengthening peace and security, halting the arms race, disarmament and security and international cooperation based on equal rights. Noticeable progress has been achieved on the road of detente in the past years, despite all resistance. Of fundamental importance is the general recognition of the existing frontiers between the European states and their inviolability. The Helsinki Final Acts have proved themselves to be a good basis for the strengthening and continuation of the process of detente. During their implementation, results have been achieved which have contributed to improving relations between European states.

The peoples, all progressive and peace-loving forces fight with ever great determination against imperialism's policy of aggression and oppression and for peace and social progress. Detente has started to have a favorable influence on international development.

At the same time, the meeting drew peoples' and states' attention to increasing imperialist attacks that are hostile to detente. This is markedly reflected in the decisions of the Washington meeting of the NATO Council--decisions which stimulate the arms race. This course is intended to achieve military superiority over the socialist and other countries of the world. By their revanchist, chauvinistic and hegemonistic policy, the aggressive circles of imperialism intend to force their will on independent states and to suppress the peoples' struggle for national and social liberation. They are supported in this by reactionary forces of all descriptions. A particularly negative role is played by the hegemonistic policy of the present Peking leaders, a policy hostile to peace.

The increase in the arms race, for which imperialism bears sole responsibility, is the greatest danger to peace and detente. That is why the task of putting an end to these material preparations for a new war and bringing about a decisive turning point in the struggle to end the arms race is of increasing urgency. Peace cannot be stable as long as increasing means of destroying human life are accumulated.

The Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee member-countries stressed emphatically the constructive proposals submitted by the Soviet Union for halting the arms race and for disarmament. The SED Central Committee Politburo and the GDR Council of Ministers underlined the statement by the Moscow meeting that these proposals, which were submitted at the UN special assembly on questions of disarmament as well as at the 33rd UN General Assembly, continue to remain on the political agenda. They welcome the proposal to begin talks on halting the manufacture of all kinds of nuclear arms and gradually reducing stocks of nuclear arms until they are totally liquidated and hope that a specific date for beginning these talks can be agreed without any further delay. The banning of the neutron bomb is urgent.

Together with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal countries, the GDR is working actively to implement the comprehensive program for ending the arms race, limiting armament and disarmament for the benefit of mankind, to the advantage of all peoples. Particularly important is military detente in Europe. It should be acceptable to all those concerned about peace and security for the states participating in the all-European conference to undertake the commitment not to be the first to use nuclear weapons against each other and for the states of the Warsaw Pact and NATO not to expand their alliances. The proposals submitted by the socialist states on 8 June 1978 at the Vienna talks on reducing armed forces and armaments in central Europe are an active contribution to achieving military detente.

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The Warsaw Pact member-countries have announced their readiness and unshakeable determination to continue the process of detente and make it irreversible. The SED Central Committee Politburo and GDR Council of Ministers declare that the GDR will continue in the future to work constructively to this end.

The SED Central Committee Politburo and GDR Council of Ministers confirm the policy endorsed at the Moscow meeting of active solidarity with the anti-imperialist struggle being waged by the nationally liberated states, primarily those of socialist orientation, and with the peoples fighting for their liberation from the imperialist yoke. This applies especially to the peoples of Zimbabwe, Namibia and the Republic of South Africa, who are fighting for the final removal of colonialism, racism and apartheid. The GDR people decisively condemn the separate agreements of Camp David, which carry the seeds of fresh confrontations and were unequivocally rejected by the Baghdad summit of Arab states. The GDR will continue in the future to advocate a just, comprehensive settlement, because this is the only road toward a truly just and lasting peace in the Middle East.

The SED Central Committee Politburo and GDR Council of Minister confirm, true to the principles of proletarian internationalism their active solidarity with the struggle of the heroic people of Vietnam to secure their national sovereignty and territorial integrity during their country's continuing socialist development.

The Moscow meeting underlined the obligation of all states under international law to have regard for human rights. It rejected any support for fascist dictatorships and reactionary regimes, which are guilty of a brutal and massive violation of human rights. The socialist states advocate emphatically that such decisive human rights as the right to live in peace, the right of free access to work and the right to education and social security be implemented all over the world and legally enshrined. They advodate international cooperation in the defense of human rights and reject all imperialist attempts to interfere in their internal affairs under the banner of human rights. Because the socialist states embody social progress and the realization of mankind's ideals of freedom, they are and remain the most consistent defenders of human rights.

The SED Central Committee Politburo and GDR Council of Ministers support the urgent appeal by the Moscow meeting of the Political Consultative Committee to all European states to all states and peoples of the world. The appeal to all democratic and peace-loving forces to stand up resolutely and with increased efforts for the consolidation of peace for an end to the arms race and disarmament, and for the final and complete removal of colonialist and neocolonialist suppression will stimulate new, strong actions to release mankind from the scourge of war.

The Moscow meeting and its results are fresh proof of the peace-loving and deeply humanistic policy of the socialist states united in the Warsaw Pact organization. They demonstrate the will to strengthen further the united cooperation of the fraternal socialist states in the struggle for peace and social progress.

The participants in the meeting stressed with great satisfaction that the strengthening and developing of all-round cooperation between their countries based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism has become more all-embracing and manifold. They expressed their unceasing endeavor to expand and to perfect relations between the fraternal countries, to expand the exchange of experiences on socialist and communist construction, and to expand all-round contacts. The GDR will also in the future contribute actively to deepening socialist economic integration and to increasing the effectiveness of cooperation among the fraternal countries.

The SED Central Committee Politburo and GDR Council of Ministers thank the CPSU, the Soviet Union and Leonid Ilich Brezhnev for their continual, selfless efforts to strengthen the socialist community on an all-round basis and to secure peace. The SED Central Committee Politburo and GDR Council of Ministers have determined the necessary measures arising from the Moscow meeting of the Political Consultative Committee, the statement concludes. All GDR citizens are called upon to make the implementation of the Moscow declaration their own goal and to strengthen their socialist fatherland by new feats in honor of the GDR's 30th anniversary.

POPE JOHN PAUL II SENDS LETTER TO HONECKER

LD302232Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1336 GMT 30 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--Pope John Paul II has personally informed Erich Honecker, chairman of the GDR State Council, in a letter that on 22 October this year as bishop of Rome he took possession of St. Peter's chair. At the same time, the pope expressed his sincere thanks for the participation by the GDR special commission at the opening ceremony for the new pontificate.

He conveyed to the GDR population his cordial greetings and best wishes. "Likewise, I would like to express the special esteem which I have for the history, culture and continual efforts of your country for human progress," states the letter. "The Catholic Church, which is always inspired by the commandment of love in the spirit of the gospel, is trying to help, with the means it has, all peoples of our time, to shape the world in such a way that it increasingly corresponds with its unique dignity." In this respect, the church was making efforts to carry out the divine mission of spreading the gospel while also in the service of the great goal of peace and justice in today's world. "That is why I am convinced that the church's work, in your country too, can be accomplished in harmony with the basic rights of freedom of conscience and religion, which was after all generally recognized."

REPORTAGE ON HONECKER'S OFFICIAL ACTIVITIES

Greets Yugoslavia's Tito

AU301322Y East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 29 Nov 78 p 2 AU

["Congratulatory telegram from the GDR on the SFRY's national holiday: Cordial Greetings to the Yugoslav Peoples"]

[Text] To the LCY Chairman and SFRY President Comrade Josip Broz Tito, Belgrade,

Esteemed Comrade Tito, on the SFRY's national holiday I convey to the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee, the SFRY Presidium as well as to the Yugoslav fraternal peoples and to you personally most cordial greetings and congratulations on behalf of the SED Central Committee, the GDR State Council and people, and myself, personally.

After the heroic victory of the peoples over fascism the Yugoslav working people under LCY leadership have achieved great successes in socialist construction which fill the GDR citizens with sincere joy. We are able to note with pleasure and satisfaction that the comprehensive cooperation between the SED and LCY, between the GDR and SFRY is developing and deepening, on the basis of the results of our friendly meeting in 1977, for the benefit of our peoples, in the interest of socialism and peace.

I wish the communists, working class and all working people of Yugoslavia further successes on the road of socialism and you personally, esteemed Comrade Tito, new successes in your high office, best health and well-being.

Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council.

On the same occasion Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers conveyed a congratulatory telegram to Veselin Djuranovic, chairman of the SFRY Federal Executive Council.

Wishes Boumediene Recovery

LD272136Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1719 GMT 27 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, has telegraphed his best wishes for a speedy recovery to Col Houari Boumediene, president of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria and president of the Revolutionary National Council.

Greets PDRY on Anniversary

LD301332Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0302 GMT 30 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, and Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, have sent a cordial telegram of congratulations to 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il, the leading representatives of the PDRY, on the occasion of the 11th anniversary of that country's independence. The telegram expresses the conviction that the relations of friendship, anti-imperialist solidarity and trusting cooperation between the GDR and PDRY will continue to be consolidated and strengthened in the future.

Receives New Lebanese Ambassador

LD301525Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1414 GMT 30 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, today received Nabih Nusayr, Lebanese ambassador to the GDR, who presented his letter of credence. Ambassador Nabih Nusayr conveyed greetings from the Ilyas Sarkis, president of the Lebanese Republic, which were reciprocated by Erich Honecker. In the ensuing discussion, Erich Honecker affirmed that the GDR supports a peaceful settlement to Lebanon's problems without imperialist interference and supports the efforts being made to uphold the country's sovereignty, territorial integrity and independence.

Receives New Algerian Ambassador

LD301530Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1347 GMT 30 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, today received Algerian Ambassador Belkacem Ben Yahia, who presented his letter of credence.

The ambassador conveyed the friendly greetings of Houari Boumediene, president and chairman of the Revolutionary National Council of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria, which were most cordially reciprocated by Erich Honecker.

Erich Honecker praised the positive development of the close and friendly relations between the two countries and noted their common interest in strengthening the anti-imperialist struggle for peace, security and social progress.

PRAGUE CPCZ DELEGATION PAYS OFFICIAL VISIT

AU301059Y East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 28 Nov 78 p 8 AU

[Unattributed report: "CPCZ Delegation From Prague in the Capital: Talks with Konrad Naumann and Helmut Mueller"]

[Summary] "A delegation of the CPCZ Prague Municipal Committee under the leadership of Karel Beranek, candidate member of the CPCZ Central Committee and secretary of the Prague Municipal Committee, is currently visiting the GDR capital of Berlin at an invitation of the SED Berlin Bezirk leadership for an exchange of experiences on problems of political-ideological work among the masses of the Marxist-Leninist training and advanced training of party cadres.

"The Prague delegation was received by Konrad Naumann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the bezirk leadership." Naumann underscored the common aim of building the developed socialist society and stressed the importance of the unity and cohesion of the fraternal socialist countries in keeping with the Moscow declaration of November 1978.

"In a subsequent talk Helmut Mueller, member of the SED Central Committee and second secretary of the bezirk leadership, conveyed the first few experiences of the party elections as a result of which the party's fighting strength will be increased and political-ideological work among the masses will be intensified." Karel Beranek conveyed the greetings of the Prague communists and working people and reaffirmed the fraternal affinity between the parties and working people of our countries. During their visit the Czechoslovak comrades will study the achievements of party and labor collectives at the Friedrich Engels Bezirk party school and at the Karl Liebknecht VEB transformer plant.

COMBINES MARK ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN 1978

DW291102Y East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1005 GMT 26 Nov 78 DW

[Karl-Heinz Gerstenener's weekly economic review]

[Excerpts] With respect to the GDR's economic history, people will probably consider the establishment of combines in 1978 the most important economic development for that year. It is a fact that many new combines have been set up since the beginning of the year; and this process is continuing. In most cases the former Associations of State Enterprises [VVBs] were dissolved and combines formed instead. In this process the plants belonging to one product group are assigned to the new combine, so that in each combine an average of 10 to 20 plants with a labor force of 20,000 to 40,000 working people are grouped around a parent enterprise.

This is an extremely important process which by far exceeds the significance of an organizational measure. The establishment of combines constitutes a comprehensive change of the managerial system in our economy which Erich Honecker in his speech to the first kreis secretaries termed the most important measure aimed at improving the management efficiency of our national economy. Let me point out five advantages of the combines.

Primarily the establishment of a combine is the concentration of several enterprises under one combine management. Agreement prevails that the concentration of the forces in the industry will entail greater efficiency, greater effectiveness. Even Karl Marx had predicted this quite clearly. Let me quote from DAS KAPITAL: The grown dimension of the industrial establishments everywhere forms the starting point for a comprehensive organization of the overall work of many people for a broader development of their material propelling forces, meaning, the progressive transformation of isolated and habitually operated production processes into socially combined and scientifically arranged production processes.

Elsewhere in DAS KAPITAL Marx counts the social combination of production among the factors which determine the productive power of labor. Thus, Marx called concentration a productive force. Following this line we may consider the establishment of combines a part of the comprehensive socialist rationalization of our economy. What happens here in all parts of our republic is really a rationalization process of large dimension.

I would like to call the greater responsibility of these combines its second advantage. It is clear: If 20 plants merge into a combine, then this combine wields greater economic weight and has greater margins for decisions, and greater independence than each of these 20 plants, which until now have operated independently.

In the third place the concentration of research and development capacities in a combine certainly is an advantage. Each of these 20 plants, to continue using this example, had an independent research and development department. In most cases these research departments will remain in these enterprises so that scientific work to which we attach such great importance, will not disappear from the plant; yet they will be guided by the combine management and concentrated on research work which establishes priorities for the combine's overall production.

The fourth advantage undoubtedly is the merger of the capacities of the rationalization-facility production by the plants. If each of these 20 plants builds rationalization means of its own, the upshot can never be as much as could be achieved if these capacities were concentrated on the combine level. Another tendency in the process of the combines establishment--and this is what I consider the fifth advantage--is the delegation of part of the foreign-trade responsibility to the combines. The development in this respect, however, is diversified. The conditions for foreign-trade activities are quite different in the various industrial branches, and it will not be expedient in all cases to locate these tasks in the combines for good. But the tendency in this direction does exist. Several advantages will be achieved if the combine, the producer of these export articles, will export them and provide the service, and if market research will be done by the producer. This is not all that can be said about the combine issue which was certainly not the last time that we discussed our significant economic structural changes.

Now again some market information: Mrs Evamaria Damen of Wolgast, Diesterweg 18, writes: I am asking you to investigate why there is no apparel for slim children aged 10 to 14, there seem to be only clothes for fat children. That problem is irritating many parents. It pertains particularly to the production of slacks for children.

Mrs Brigitte Biermann of Berlin, 72d street, house number 7, writes: It was impossible for me in the past month to find slacks fitting my son who is 1.22 meters tall. That problem happens regularly at the beginning of every season. My son is slim, his waist measures 56 centimeters, his hips 62 centimeters. This is quite a normal size. The offered corduroy slacks and jeans size 116 and 122, however, have waist and hip measures of 62 and 72 centimeters. No adult would wear slacks that are 10 centimeters too wide, why should a child put on something like that?

Since I have been getting such letters from concerned mothers for quite some time, I must assume that a poor job was done by the manufacturers of children's clothes and by trade organizations.

The Grosschoenayer children's wear plant, one of our most important producer of children's clothes, writes about that problem: We produce 18 sizes of children's wear ranging from sizes 116 to 164. Since there are relatively more fat than slim children, we produced more clothes for fat children in the second part of 1978. I do not know what market research results made the Grosschoenauer children's wear manufacturers believe that there are more fat than slim children. I doubt it because of the letters I received from so many mothers of slim children. But even if that were the case, there ought to be a sufficient offer of slacks for slim children. I hope that the children's year industry and trade organizations will be able next year to offer a sufficient assortment of sizes to the mothers of slim children. I would like to mention that the Grosschoenauer children's wear factory is most obliging whenever mothers of slim children approach it with requests. That must be appreciated, but it does not solve the problem. A 2-day meeting of food industry representatives was taking place last week in Cottbus. A balance was drawn there with regard to the production of low-calorie food in the GDR. We can say that development here is rather pleasant. Due to the systematic work of our food industry and the active cooperation of the central institute of nutrition in Potsdam-Rehbruecke, we succeeded in the GDR to produce 120 varieties of low-calorie food since 1972. There are, for instance, whole-cream butter, "Kama" margarine with the quality label "Q", and a number of low-calorie drinks without alcohol. By producing low-calorie food, we want to contribute to a healthful way to live. With that aim in mind we continue to work on extending the assortment of low-calorie food. We would like to have an abundance of fine-tasting low-calorie food. We really need that.

INTERIOR MINISTER DICKEL ADDRESSES MINISTRY OFFICERS

AU301200Y East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 28 Nov 78 p 2 AU

[ADN dispatch from Berlin: "Together With the Citizens for Order and Security: Minister Friedrich Dickel Addressed Officers of the Ministry of the Interior"]

[Text] On Monday, Col Gen Friedrich Dickel, minister of the interior and chief of the German people's police, spoke about the responsibility and tasks of the peoples' police and other organs of the Ministry for the Interior in 1979 before leading officers. The member of the organs of the Ministry for the Interior are fulfilling their class assignment for the reliable protection of the workers-peasants' power in close association with the citizens, the minister underscored. It is with great political awareness, high dedication and multifaceted initiatives that they are working on the comprehensive strengthening of the socialist fatherland and on safeguarding public order and security. In doing so the citizens' readiness for active cooperation is increasing.

"Under the slogan 'GDR 30--All for the Fulfillment of our Class Assignment' we are concentrating our entire strength on consistently implementing socialist legality, on contributing to a high standard of legal order, on effectively preventing crimes, fires and breakdowns, on safeguarding a high degree of security in traffic and on solving our tasks for the protection and undistrubed development of the national economy. In the future we shall also continue to consistently react to all attacks against socialist order, socialist property and the citizens' lives and health in keeping with our laws," Minister Dickel emphasized. In a manifestation of their determination the participants of the work meeting reaffirmed their resolve any time to do justice to their responsiblity for consolidating socialist state power. Loyally dedicated to the party of the working class, in firm friendship with the Soviet Union and closely linked with the working people, the members of the organs of the Ministry for the Interior will honorable accomplish their tasks under any conditions and will employ all their strength for the protection of the worker-peasant power.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON SYRIAN PRESIDENT AL-ASAD'S VISIT

Kadar, Al-Asad Exchange Toasts

LD301224Y Budapest MTI in English 1028 GMT 30 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, 29 Nov, MTI--The Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party and the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic have given a dinner in honour of Hafiz al-Asad and his wife. The dinner was attended by Janos Kadar and his wife, Pal Losonczi and his wife, Rezso Trautman, Imre Katona, Gyula Szeker, Frigyes Puja, and several other leading personalities of the Hungarian political life. The members of the suite of Hafiz al-Asad were also there. During the cordial and friendly dinner Janos Kadar and Hafiz al-Asad made toasts.

Janos Kadar started his toast by saying: "The visit by the delegation of the Socialist Arab Ba'th Party and the Syrian Arab Republic is an event of great import in the development of our friendly relations. In you, Comrade al-Asad, we can welcome in Hungary for the first time the highest party and state leader of friendly Syria, the outstanding statesman of the Arab world, the highly-esteemed personality in the Arab national liberation movement.

"The Hungarian people, builder of socialism, has followed with keen attention, sincere sympathy and solidarity the fight the Syrian people has been waging for social and economic progress, the restoration of the territorial integrity of the country. We are deeply pleased at their remarkable achievements. Undoubtedly a major source of energy is the national unity created within the progressive national front, as led by the Ba'th Party and with the cooperation of the other progressive patriotic forces, including the Syrian Communist Party.

"The progressive people, including the Hungarian people and our party and government highly esteem the international activity of the Syrian Arab Republic, and that your country has been spearheading the anti-imperialist forces of the Arab world and the developing countries. Your country has taken a stand in favour of the developing countries which started the road of social progress in favour of international detente, disarmament, peace and the strengthening of security. Your country has strived with undiminished energy for the creation of a just peace in the Middle East, the strengthening of the unity of the progressive Arab states, the rallying of the anti-imperialist forces of the Arab world and the fostering of the cooperation with the socialist countries supporting the righteous cause of the Arab peoples."

Then the first secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party went on to say: "The events taking place in the world have proved that the international balance of forces have changed in favour of the forces of socialism, progress and national liberation. Still certain imperialist circles attempt again and again to stem the gaining of ground of the progressive and peace-loving forces, and they provocate conflicts in various regions of the world."

[Passage indistinct] parties concerned, and with the equal participation of the Palestine Liberation Organization, representative of the Palestinian Arab people.

"The Hungarian people continue to be in solidarity with the Arab peoples fighting for the elimination of the consequences of the Israeli aggression and for a just and lasting Mideast settlement.

"We are glad to note that the relations between the Hungarian People's Republic and the Syrian Arab Republic are close and friendly. The political, economic and cultural as well as technical-scientific cooperation is many-sided and has shown a dynamic progress. Our current Budapest talks offer good possibility to thoroughly elaborate the tasks with which we may promote Hungarian-Syrian relations, for the good of our peoples.

"We are of the conviction that your current visit is a major milestone in our cooperation, it will open up new possibilities in our cooperation and will fruitfully contribute to the widening of Hungarian-Syrian friendship," concluded his toast Janos Kadar.

Hafiz al-Asad started his toast by saying: "I forward to you the most sincere friendly greetings of the Syrian people. The Syrian Arab people follow with keen interest the efforts of the Hungarian people and are glad to see the successes scored--in building socialism and the country. May I express my high esteem of the personal efforts by Comrade Janos Kadar in this field. Comrade Janos Kadar is an experienced leader, who has ample experiences in the building of socialism, and is highly respected both in his homeland and internationally.

"We are glad to meet him also personally. Our first meeting produced good result and has further strengthened our countries' relations, has widened the common features of the policies of the Syrian Arab Republic and the Hungarian People's Republic. The shared features can be seen in the field of home politics in the building of socialism and the country, in the field of foreign politics: In the fight against aggression, oppression and violence and the forces bearing aggression, exploitation (?and) violence that is the exploiting imperialist and racist Zionist forces. [as received]

"The Syrian people have fought in two fields with the leadership of the Socialist Arab Ba'th Party. It has taken efforts to the building of socialism and the country and strived for the realization of Arab unity, at the same time, it fights against the continuous aggression by Israel against Arab lands.

"We wished to have been able to use the whole of our country's resources for the raising of the living standard of our people. But this effort of ours has been hindered by the fact that since the gaining of our independence, we have to face the Israeli expansion aimed against the Arab territories, the imperialist-backed repeated attacks. We were forced to use much of our energy for defence in order to stop the wave of expansion, liberate the occupied territories and restore the usurped rights of the Palestinian Arab people.

"Israel's Zionism has been a racist movement which follows colonialistic aims. The expansionist efforts have turned the situation in our region explosive."

Hafiz al-Asad continued his toast by saying: "The dignity of no peoples allows to sign the documents about capitulation in his own hand in front of the aggressor. How could any people allow that its history and heritage be trampled upon, and its dignity be disgraced by the dictation of conditions which the enemy could not force upon it even by military aggression, by its ample arsenal? How could any people accept to be forced into capitulation?

"There have been efforts including the shameful visit to Israel of the Egyptian leader and the Camp David plot in our region to deceive the Arab nation, to force it to sign the defeatist document called peace document. This document ensures for Israel the results which it could not reach even through its aggressive wars against the Arab countries.

"Those who think their plot may be lasting and our people may accept degrading life instead of the honesty and uprightness of assuming responsibility deceive themselves.

"Our Arab people has confirmed that it denounces defeatism and firmly sticks to just peace. It has been stressed in the conference of the front of steadfastness, in the ninth Arab summit conference and several stands, made public on several occasions, almost daily. The Arab people has taken a stand that the road of peace is clear and known for those wishing to follow it. It is the same road defined by the international community, which has lead to the full pull-back of Israel from the Arab territories occupied in 1967, the ensurance of the rights of the Palestinian Arab people with special reference to the right of self-determination.

"Our people's steadfastness and toughness mean also the victory of all the progressive and peace-loving forces. Our steadfastness serves the victory of genuine peace, based on justness, the victory of the forces fighting against aggression.

"We highly appreciate your firm and principled stance, accepted together with the other socialist countries, and which supports our fight in our just cause.

"Our today's talks have [word indistinct] that there is full identity of views between us in the questions discussed. This has again proved that the relations between our countries are firm. I am sincerely convinced that our present visit heralds the advent of a new phase, in which the fruitful cooperation of Syria and Hungary will be further strengthened," concluded his toast the president of the Syrian Arab Republic.

Al-Asad Visits Military Academy

JN302043Y Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1915 GMT 30 Nov 78 JN

[Excerpts] As part of his official visit to the Hungarian People's Republic, which entered its second day today, his excellency President Hafiz al-Asad today visited the higher technical military academy in the capital of Budapest. The president was accompanied by Pal Losonczi, president of the Hungarian Presidential Counci; Foreign Affairs Minister Frigyes Puja; Defense Minister Gen Lajos Czinege; Syrian Ambassador in Budapest Sadiq Saddiqni; and Hungarian Ambassador in Damascus Laszlo Szkkra.

His excellency the president toured the higher technical military academy and acquainted himself with the equipment and curriculum of the academy. He was briefed by the academy commander on the curriculum and the training courses. At the end of the tour, Defense Minister Gen Lajos Czinege delivered a speech in which he welcomed his excellency President Hafiz al-Asad. He said: We consider this a visit not only to the higher academy, but also to the Hungarian Army. We are proud of our friendship with your army and people. The academy commander also delivered a speech in which he welcomed his excellency the president.

His excellency President Hafiz al-Asad thanked the Hungarian defense minister and the commander of the higher academy. He affirmed the friendship between the two countries which is reflected in the relations between the two peoples and armies.

This evening, the Hungarian foreign affairs minister said: We attach special importance to the visit of the comrade secretary general of the party to Hungary, as well as to the discussions held between the Syrian and Hungarian delegations. This visit is of special importance since the Syrian Arab Republic is located in a confrontation area. This area, the Middle East, is considered one of the most dangerous in the whole world. We deeply appreciate Syria's stand and its rejection of unilateral agreements and discussions which are aimed against the interests of the Arab nation.

These remarks were made by the Hungarian foreign affairs minister when he met with our information team this evening. The Hungarian foreign affairs minister began his statement to us by highlighting the importance of President Hafiz al-Asad's visit to Hungary and confirming the Hungarian Government's and people's support for Syria's stands on all the Middle East issues. He said: We hail and support the creation of the steadfastness and confrontation front and its objectives. In the wake of Egypt's unilateral steps, we believe that a heavy burden has been placed on Syria's shoulders. We believe that his excellency President Hafiz al-Asad has played a prominent role in consolidating the steadfastness and confrontation front. He has exerted huge, sincere efforts to unify the Arab ranks and forces, which have proclaimed their readiness to confront the conspirators against the Arab cause.

The Hungarian foreign affairs minister added: We also believe that the Baghdad summit conference was an important step against As-Sadat's policy in the area. I would like to confirm a remark made by Comrade Janos Kadar at the banquet hosted in the president's honor yesterday, namely, the importance of the Syrian-Iraqi rapprochement, which is considered an extremely important and positive step.

Replying to a question about the Hungarian Government's assessment of the situation in the Middle East, the Hungarian foreign affairs minister said: The situation in the Middle East is not easy due to the Egyptian regime's policy of a unilateral solution. This policy has taken Egypt out of the battle, thus causing a big vacuum in the area. It is obvious that we are facing a difficult situation. At any rate, we are not pessimistic. If a unilateral solution is signed, the steadfastness and confrontation front will not stand idle regarding it. This situation is not new in the Arab area. The policy of divide and rule, formulated by colonialism, is being renewed, hence, it is natural for the Arab people to struggle against this policy--the policy of a cpaitulatory unilateral solution.

ETHIOPIA'S MENGISTU TO VISIT BUDAPEST IN 'NEAR FUTURE'

LD302030Y Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 29 Nov 78 LD

[Text] The head of state and government of Ethiopia is to visit our country in the near future. Mengistu Haile Mariam, who is at present carrying out negotiations in Prague, has been invited by Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council, for a friendly, official visit.

REPORTAGE ON JOINT TRADE TALKS WITH ROMANIA

Lazar Meets Verdet

LD292200Y Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 29 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Premier Gyorgy Lazar has received Ilie Verdet, Romania's first deputy premier and chairman of the State Planning Committee, who is in Budapest for the session of the Hungarian-Romanian mixed commission for economic cooperation. Deputy Premier Jozsef Marjai, Hungarian cochairman of the commission, was also present at the meeting.

Protocol Signed

LD301348Y Budapest MTI in English 1021 GMT 30 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, 29 Nov, MTI--In Budapest Wednesday, the 14th annual meeting of the Hungarian-Romanian economic cooperation mixed government committee concluded work with the signing of a protocol on the talks. The documents were signed by Jozsef Marjai, deputy chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, and Ilie Verdet, first deputy of the prime minister and chairman of the Romanian State Planning Committee, co-chairmen of the government committee.

In the talks, taking place 27-29 November in Budapest, the discussants noted that, since the latest session the economic relations between our countries have continuously developed. An agreement has been signed since the latest session about the enlargement for 1978-1980 of the specialization in the production and mutual development of technical rubber products contract. Another agreement has been signed about the economic and technical-scientific cooperation in 1978-1980 of agriculture and food industry. During the 14th annual meeting of the specialization in production and mutual deliveries in pharmaceutical industry in 1979-1980.

The work has been found to be successful through which the possibilities of new cooperation in production relations were found in machine engineering, chemical industry, light industry and agriculture.

The committee established that, under the long-term goods exchange agreement and the protocol about its enlargement, the turnover is to grow two-fold between 1976 and 1980. Broken down, the exchange of goods in 1978 is to be higher than that in 1977 by 16 percent.

Delegation Ends Visit

LD302224Y Budapest MTI in English 1728 GMT 30 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, 30 Nov, MTI--The Romanian delegation, which under the leadership of Ilie Verdet, first deputy of the prime minister of the Romanian Socialist Republic and president of the Romanian State Planning Committee, attended in Hungary the 14th session of the Hungarian-Romanian mixed government committee for economic cooperation, left Budapest on Thursday. At the Ferihegy Airport of Budapest the delegation was seen off by Jozsef Marjai, deputy prime minister and head of the Hungarian section of the mixed government committee. Present were also Sandor Rajnai, Hungary's Bucharest ambassador, and Victor Boloyan, Romania's Budapest ambassador.

1979 Trade Protocol

LD011108Y Budapest MTI in English 1015 GMT 1 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, 30 Nov, MTI--Thursday, in Budapest, Jeno Tordai, Hungarian deputy foreign trade minister, and Marin Tristaru, deputy foreign trade minister of Romania, signed the Hungarian-Romanian goods exchange protocol for 1979. The envisaged worth of the traffic is about 400 million roubles.

Hungarian machine engineering industry is to supply a high volume of motors, rear axles and other major parts for the vehicle industry. Other major Hungarian exports are machine tools, metallurgical installations, instruments, machinery for animal keeping and for agriculture, also light and chemical industry machines.

Romanian machine engineering is to supply Hungary with 1890 goods wagons and 450 horsepower diesel-hydraulic locomotives. Other Romanian exports for Hungary are 45 hp tractors, oil industry installations and Dacia passenger cars. The exchange of goods between border region counties is to grow: Its value is to reach 20 million roubles for each of the countries.

LOSONCZI, LAZAR, APRO RECEIVE IRANIAN AMBASSADOR

LD250538Y Budapest MTI in English 1727 GMT 24 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, 24 Nov, MTI--Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary Mohamad Behnam of Iran left Budapest definitively. Prior to his departure, he was received by President of the Presidential Council Pal Losonczi, Chairman of the Council of Ministers Gyorgy Lazar, and by Speaker of Parliament Antal Apro, at a farewell visit.

BENKE, SARLOS ATTEND NINTH HUNGARIAN PEACE CONGRESS

LD011045Y Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0400 GMT 1 Dec 78 LD

[Text] The Ninth Hungarian Peace Congress began its work an hour ago in the congress hall of the parliament building. Among the members of the Presidium are Valeria Benke, member of the MSZMP Politburo; Istvan Sarlos, members of the party Politburo and secretary general of the National Council of the Patriotic People's Front; Jozsef Marjai, deputy premier; and Romesh Chandra, president of the World Peace Council.

In him opening speech, Tibor Petho, vice president of the National Peace Council, greeted the congress. He was followed by Mrs Nandorne Sebestyen, secretary general of the National Peace Council, who added a verbal supplement to the written report on the work carried out so far. She emphasized that the struggle for peace must be continued until there was nowhere on earth that a people could not decide its own fate. The Ninth Hungarian Peace Congress will continue with speeches by the delegates.

Sarlos Receives Romesh Chandra

LD301936Y Budapest MTI in English 1735 GMT 30 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, 30 Nov, MTI--Istvan Sarlos, member of the HSWP Political Committee and general secretary of the Hungarian Patriotic People's Front, Thursday received Romesh Chandra, president of the World Peace Council, who is staying in Hungary to attend the Ninth Hungarian Peace Congress, to start in Budapest on Friday. The cordial and friendly talks were also attended by Mrs Nandorne Sebestyen, secretary general of the National Peace Council and member of the Presidium of the World Peace Council.

WORKERS' MILITIA DELEGATION ARRIVES IN CUBA

LD291318Y Budapest MTI in English 1019 GMT 29 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, 28 Nov, MTI--The correspondent of MTI reports from Havana: Invited by the Central Committee of the Cuban Communist Party and Cuba's People's Militia, a delegation of the Hungarian Workers' Militia, led by Arpad Papp, member of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party and national commander of the Workers' Militia, arrived in the Republic of Cuba early Tuesday morning for an official visit.

MSZMP DELEGATION RETURNS FROM GUINEA PARTY CONGRESS

LD281224Y Budapest MTI in English 1010 GMT 28 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, 27 Nov, MTI--The HSWP delegation which, headed by Imre Katona, HSWP CC member and secretary of the Presidential Council, had attended the 11th congress of the Parti Democratique de Guinee and the ideological conference preceding it, returned from Conakry Sunday. The delegation has been received by Sekou Toure, president of the People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea and general secretary of the Parti Democratique de Guinee. The meeting was also attended by Premier Lansana Beavogui and Carmara Damantang, president of the National Assembly.

GASPAR LEAVES FOR FRANCE TO ATTEND LABOR CONGRESS

LD250024Y Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 24 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Sandor Gaspar, president of the WFTU and secretary general of the National Trade Union Council, has left for (?Dijon) to attend the congress of the French General Confederation of Labor.

NEPSZABADSAG COMMENTS ON ALBANIAN ANNIVERSARY

LD292152Y Budapest MTI in English 1128 GMT 29 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, 29 Nov--The Wednesday issues of the central Hungarian newspapers carry the greeting cable, sent by the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the Albanian People's Republic, on the occasion of the 34th anniversary of Albania's liberation, and comment on the importance of the anniversary.

The commentary issued in NEPSZABADSAG, the central daily of the HSWP, underlines:

"November 29, 1944, brought not only independence for Albania's people but the foundation of the community of the Soviet Union and the socialist countries meant also for the country a natural alliance, the support of which contributed to starting the building of socialism in a backward, feudal country. Albania's isolation ended and its independence as well as peaceful country-building work were ensured by the socialist countries' self-sacrificing assistance and by the participation in the CMEA and in the Warsaw Treaty."

"In the past some one and a half decades Albania followed the Maoist orientation causing great damage to the country. In the recent times Algania's leaders turned against the Chinese leadership. They charge them with not fulfilling the obligations stipulated in contract. They define with right the Maoist 'three worlds' theory as 'anti-Marxist and reactionary' since it 'serves the super-power strategy of imperialism and China'. However, the break with the Peking leadership has not yet been followed with the normalization of relations with the socialist countries."

"In spite of the existing ideologic and political differences of views, the Hungarian people's Republic has been seeking and continues to seek mutually advantageous interstate relations with Albania. It respects the heroic struggle that led to victory 34 years ago and provided opportunity for Albania's development.

MTI CITES PRC SOURCES ON REHABILITATION OF FORMER LEADERS

LD301904Y Budapest MTI in English 1736 GMT 30 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, 30 Nov, MTI--MTI's Peking correspondent Bela Elias reports: A competent Chinese source confirmed on Thursday that the extended working session convened by the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee has been running since November 10, and within a matter of days it may be followed by a plenary meeting of the Central Committee.

At the extended working session Hua Kuo-feng, president of the Central Committee, delivered a lengthy report on the country's internal political situation and on accelerating the pace of the "four modernizations". The report, which was passed unanimously by the participants of the meeting, emphasized, among other things, the necessity of effecting substantial changes in the system of Chinese economic management, especially as regards the economic relations between the state and big enterprises, and between the central administration and the provinces. Hua Kuo-feng pointed out in his report that in the coming period the stress in China's social and political life must be put on restoration, expansion and consolidation of lawfulness and democracy.

The report elaborated in detail on the problems of cadre policy, first of all on the burning issue of rehabilitating the removed and harassed leaders during the past two decades. According to the source referred to above, announcement of the rehabilitation of 61 leading politicians who belonged to the circle of former state President Liu Shao-chi can be expected in these days. Those rehabilitated are supposed to include also Peng Chen and Po I-po. It is said here that both politicians are over 70, but are still in good health and fully capable to fulfill leading posts. The Chinese party leadership has also approved the rehabilitation of Marshal Peng Te-huai, former defence minister, who was removed from his post in 1958. (Peng Te-huai died in 1974.)

According to the above source, for the time being the issue of rehabilitation of one-time state President Liu Shao-chi does not figure on the agenda, as apparently the present leadership considers it too "complicated", obviously because of the vexed question of Mao Tse-tung's re-evaluation. Party officials on higher levels have already been informed about the decisions concerning the rehabilitations.

Chinese sources point out also, that in the party leadership's opinion Mao Tse-tung cannot and must not be made responsible for the suppression of the mass demonstrations of Tienanmen Square in 1976, as in those early April days in question Mao Tse-tung was already so seriously ill, that "he was not aware of what was happening around him".... The leadership wants to avoid at any rate that the drive at "slandering" Mao Tse-tung continue. This is why they are trying to keep under control the Ta-tse Pao campaign.

The signs here forecast no substantial change in the supreme leadership of the Chinese Communist Party. Probably only so much that one or two leaders assailed in the Ta-tse Pao campaign will be transferred to "other positions". However, no decision whatsoever has been brought in such questions, say competent Chinese sources.

BRIEFS

ITALIAN PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION--Budapest, 18 Nov, MTI--Headed by Dr Carlo Russo, chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Italian Chamber of Deputies and chairman of the Italian group of the Interparliamentary Union, an Italian parliamentary delegation left Budapest for home Sunday. The delegation was in Budapest on an official visit by the invitation of the Hungarian National Assembly. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1015 GMT 20 Nov 78 LD]

JABLONSKI DEPARTS FOR OFFICIAL VISIT TO ANGOLA

LD302340Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2300 GMT 30 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Henryk Jablonski and his wife left in the evening of 30 November for an official friendly visit to Angola at the invitation of the president of the People's Republic of Angola, Agostinho Neto. He was bidden farewell at Okecie airport by Premier Piotr Jaroszewicz and by other members of the highest party and state authorities.

The chairman of the Council of state is accompanied by: Zdzislaw Zandarowski, secretary of the PZPR Central Committee; Deputy Premier Franciszek Kaim; Zygmunt Najdowski, minister of culture and art; Maciej Wirowski, first deputy chairman of the Planning Commission at the Council of Ministers; Edmund Boratynski, director of the Chancellery of the Council of State; Eugeniusz Kulaga, deputy minister of foreign affairs; Roman [illegible]szkowski, Polish ambassador in Angola; Antoni Karas, deputy minister of foreign trade and maritime economy; Zdzislaw Grela, deputy minister of construction and construction materials industry; Zbigniew Bartosiewicz, deputy minister of heavy and agricultural machine industry; Eugeniusz Patyk, first deputy chairman of the Committee for Radio and Television Affaris; (Czeslaw Balicki), deputy chairman of the Central Union of Labor Cooperatives; Lt Gen Czeslaw Piotrowski, representative of the Ministry of National Defense; and advisers and experts.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON WOJTASZEK'S VISIT TO AUSTRALIA

LD010810Y Warsaw PAP in English 1700 GMT 30 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Canberra, 30 Nov, PAP--By PAP special correspondent Bogdan Moszkiewicz--Polish Minister of Foreign Affairs Emil Wojtaszek was today received by General Governor of the Commonwealth of Australia, acting head of the state, Zelman Cowen.

The talk that passed in a cordial atmosphere concerned mostly the role of culture in cooperation between the two nations and the possibilities for further development of cultural relations between Poland and Australia.

Minister Wojtaszek met Vice-Premier of the Federal Government, Minister of Foreign Trade and Mineral Resources John Douglas Anthony and a group of outstanding representatives of economic and financial world of Australia. The talks focused on the deepening of bilateral trade and economic cooperation.

At the conclusion of the visit Minister Wojtaszek received, at the Polish Embassy, the Australian foreign minister Andrew Sharp Peacock. Present were members of the government, parliamentarians and other officials. In his speech Minister Wojtaszek stressed good atmosphere and mutual understanding that marked the talks held with the Australian statesmen and stated that there was good will on both sides to deepen mutual relations on political, economic planes as well as in the field of science, technology and culture.

ZYCIE WARSZAWY HAILS ALBANIAN NATIONAL DAY

AU301434Y Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 28 Nov 78 p 4 AU

[Editorial signed (Kopr): "Albania's National Day"]

[Text] Albania celebrates its national day on 29 November, which marks the anniversary of the day 35 years ago when the entire country was liberated from the Hitlerite occupation. At the end of 1944, in a situation created by the offensive of the Red Army and by the partisan actions in the Balkans, the Albanian national liberation forces numbering some 70,000 soldiers achieved their final success--liberation and the beginning of revolutionary social changes.

Even during the hostilities the Second Congress of the Antifascist National Liberation Council set up a provisional government and published a declaration stating among other things that the "new democratic government of Albania, following the total liberation of the country and the stabilization of the situation, will organize free and democratic elections to the national assembly, which will determine the political system of the state, and will adopt a constitution." The process of the consolidation of the resistance movement was accelerated by the establishment of the Albanian Communist Party in November 1944.

The country's historic victory and liberation made it possible to radically transform the country and its sociopolitical structure. Sociopolitical and economic reforms were initiated as early as the turn of 1944-1945. The aim of these reforms was for the people's state to take over control of all economic activities.

The year following the liberation produced great changes. In January 1946 Albania was proclaimed a people's republic and 2 months later the People's Assembly adopted a new constitution. The decisions of agrarian reform and the nationalization of industry, as well as the efforts to implement multiyear economic plans mapped out the road of structural economic changes and consequently, made it possible to remove the label attached to prewar Albania as a symbol of backwardness, of nonexistent industry, primitive farming, illiteracy and semifedual social relations.

Socialist Albania has rapidly achieved tangible successes in eliminating these shortcomings, even long-standing shortcomings.

It is with great affection that we watch the progress achieved by the Albanian people in socioeconomic development.

The common traditions of struggle and reconstruction are the foundations on which the sincere and friendly feelings we nourish toward the Albanian people are based. Polish-Albanian economic cooperation, which we will expand on the principle of mutual advantage, is achieving favorable results. Some 2 years ago we concluded a long-term trade agreement with Albania for 1976-80.

On Albanian national day--on the 34th anniversary of its newly-won independence, we convey to the friendly Albania people our cordial wishes for new achievements and successes in all of life.

JAROSZEWICZ RECEIVES SPANISH TRADE, TOURISM MINISTER

LD301952Y Warsaw PAP in English 1711 GMT 30 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 30 Nov, PAP--Chairman of the Council of Ministers Piotr Jaroszewicz received today the Spanish minister of trade and tourism Juan Antonio Garcia Diez, now on a visit to Poland. During the meeting the sides talked about the most important issues of the Polish-Spanish relations.

The sides stressed the necessity of the further development of mutually advantageous economic and trade relations, including tourism.

The meeting was attended by Polish Minister of Foreign Trade and Maritime Economy Jerzy Olszewski and Spanish Ambassador to Poland Jose Joaquim Zavala Alcibar-Jaurequi.

EXPANSION OF TRADE WITH IRAN DISCUSSED

LD3000044Y Warsaw PAP in English 2110 GMT 29 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 29 Nov, PAP--The 5th session of the Polish-Iranian subcommittee for trade, which held its [words indistinct] here, assessed the state of the development of trade between the two countries and analyzed the possibilities for further expansion in various spheres in 1979. Particular attention was focused on the development of Polish investment exports to Iran and the stepping up of imports of industrial goods from Iran to Poland. It was agreed that the Polish-Iranian trade should reach the value of some 200 million dollars in 1979.

The Polish delegation was headed by Vice Minister of Foreign Trade and Maritime Economy Ryszard Strzelecki, and the Iranian delegation by Vice-Minister for Economic and International Relations at the Ministry of Commerce of that country Naser-ed-din Ganje'i.

The Iranian guest held [word indistinct] in the planning commission in the Ministries of Chemical Industry and of Domestic Trade and Services and in the Polish Foreign Trade Chamber.

TWO VICE MINISTERS APPOINTED TO MACHINE MINISTRY

AU3015O2Y Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 28 Nov 78 p 4 AU

[Text] PAP--On the recommendation of the Ministry of Heavy and Agricultural Machine Industry, the chairman of the Council of Ministers has appointed Mgr Eng Jerzy Bialkowski and Mgr Eng Stanislaw Urbanczyk under secretaries of state in the Ministry of Heavy and Agricultural Machine Industry.

Jerzy Bialkowski was born in Warsaw in 1926 to a worker family. He graduated from the Warsaw Polytechnical School as a master of mechanical engineering. He began his professional career in the Warsaw car plant in 1951 and occupied a number of responsible posts such as head of the technical director and investments director. Since 1972 he has been head manager of the Techma technical plant association in Warsaw. He is a member of the PZPR.

Stanislaw Urbanczyk was born in 1929 in Piaski, near Sosnowiec, to a worker family. He graduated from the Krakow Polytechnical School as a master of mechnical engineering. He began his professional career in the Chrzanow locomotive plant in 1952 and in 1954 transferred to the PZPR voivodship committee in Krakow as an instructor. In 1957-68 he worked as a designer, a deputy shop director and chief engineer for technology in the Lenin steel plant. Since 1968 he has been head manager of the Krakow association of the metal products industry. He is a member of the PZPR.

DPA: WARSAW PACT ENVOYS TO ROMANIA NOT RECALLED

LD282048Y Hamburg DPA in German 2015 GMT 28 Nov 78 LD

[Excerpt] Bucharest--The serious differences between Romania and the other six members of the Warsaw Pact have clearly not led to a diplomatic row. Contrary to first reports from diplomatic circles in Bucharest, the USSR, Poland, Hungary, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia and the GDR have not recalled their ambassadors for consultation.

A diplomat from the FRG Embassy in Bucharest told a German radio correspondent in Vienna tonight that the ambassadors of the CSSR, the GDR and Poland were seen at a reception in honor of Yugoslav national day. It was further learned in Bucharest that the head of the Soviet mission returned to Moscow in order to attend a meeting of the CPSU Central Committee. The Bulgarian ambassador is said to be attending a meeting of parliament in Sofia, and the Hungarian ambassador a meeting of the Hungarian-Romanian mixed economic commission in Budapest.

MANESCU, VOITEC ATTEND UNIFICATION DAY CEREMONY

AU301826Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1600 GMT 30 Nov 78 AU

[Text] The 60th anniversary of the formation of the united Romanian national state was marked today by ceremonies within the framework of which wreaths were laid at the monument to the heroes of the struggle for the people's and fatherland's liberation, for socialism and at the monument of the fatherland's heroes in Bucharest.

The ceremony was attended by Comrades Manea Manescu, Stefan Voitec, Constantin Dascalescu, Ion Dinca, Janos Fazekas, Nicolae Giosan, Ion Coman, Richard Winter and members of the party Central Committee, the State Council and government, leaders from central institutions, mass and civic organizations, generals and high-ranking officers, party and state aktivists, delegations of working people from Bucharest enterprises and institutions. Chiefs of diplomatic missions accredited to Bucharest and other members of the diplomatic corps were also present.

Wreaths were laid on behalf of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, party secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania; the party Central Committee; the State Council and government; the Grand National Assembly; the National Council of the Socialist Unity Front, and on behalf of certain ministries, state and civic organizations and Bucharest enterprises, wreaths were also laid on behalf of the diplomatic corps, and by groups of pioneers.

SCINTEIA EDITORIAL ARTICLE MARKS SFRY NATIONAL DAY

AU301138Y Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 29 Nov 78 p 5 AU

[Unsigned editorial article on SFRY republic day]

[Text] In the history of the neighboring and friendly Yugoslav peoples, 29 November marks two events of crucial importance: in 1943, at Jajce, a small locality in Bosnia, the birth of the new democratic Yugoslav state was proclaimed in the difficult conditions of the heroic struggle against the Hitlerite occupiers; 2 years later, in 1945, on the same November day, the constituent assembly decided to abolish the monarchy and create the SFRY.

This year, the national holiday of the Yugoslav peoples acquires a particular significance since it occurs only a few days before another great event, the 60th anniversary of the creation of modern Yugoslavia on 1 December 1918, following the disintegration of the former Austro-Hungarian empire. This coincides with the formation of the united Romanian national state, a symbolic coincidence which also is a telling proof of the similar destinies of the two countries, linked by the same centuries-old aspirations for freedom, independent development and progress.

The Yugoslav peoples, which have become real masters of their own destiny in the years of people's power, have made under LCY leadership profound revolutionary changes and have scored important successes in the vast work of building the socialist society. The dynamism of the socialist economy, the progress of science and technology and the flourishing of education and culture have brought about radical shifts in the life of the people and have substantially raised their material and intellectual living standard. The successful implementation of the provisions of the new constitution and the application of the principle of self-management have created a fertile framework for the continuous development of the economy, the improvement of social relations and the attainment of the noble goals of socialism. At the international level, Yugoslavia promotes an active policy of struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neocolonialism and plays a great role in the movement of nonalined states and in the struggle for democratizing interstate relations and insuring equal cooperation between peoples and social progress.

Inspired by feelings of profound friendship and regard for the Yugoslav peoples, the Romanian communists and all our people follow with warmest affection and rejoice from the bottom of their hearts in the outstanding achievements attained by the neighboring country in building the socialist society. Practically encompassing all spheres of the social life, the relations of fruitful friendship between our countries are recording an ever more upward trend. One can justly assert that the Romanian-Yugoslav relations are an example of fruitful cooperation between two neighboring socialist states, on the basis of full equality of rights, mutual esteem and regard and comradely trust. The profoundly constructive character of the relations between the two countries is also clearly reflected in the close cooperation at the international level; as socialist countries deeply attached to the cause of peace and progress, Romania and Yugoslavia consistently militate for new relations of equality among all states, for promoting the great cause of peace, independence and the free development of peoples and for solving key international problems facing contemporary mankind in a new way and in the interest of all peoples.

The entire evolution of relations between the two neighboring socialist countries highlights the decisive importance of the policy of the RCP and LCY and of the ever wider and richer links between the political forces leading our peoples and countries for developing the comprehensive Romanian-Yugoslav cooperation. In this respect, an essential role devolves on meetings and talks between Comrades Nicolae Ceausescu and Josip Broz Tito and on the friendly relations between the two party-state leaders. The recent meeting in Belgrade, which is the 18th meeting between the two leaders, has concluded with most fruitful results for continuously intensifying the comprehensive Romanian-Yugoslav cooperation in the political, economic, scientific-technical and cultural fields and in international life; the results of these meetings have the ardent endorsement of our peoples. The continuous development of the Romanian-Yugoslav friendship and cooperation fully accords with the interests of our peoples and the cause of socialism, good-neighborliness in the Balkans and security and peace in Europe and throughout the world.

On the anniversary of the two important events in the new history of the neighboring country, the Romanian people extend warmest congratulations to the Yugoslav peoples and the wish for ever greater success in the socialist construction, in the flourishing of their fatherland and in the struggle for peace and progress.

Cazacu, Trofin at Reception

AU301355Y Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 29 Nov 78 p 5 AU

[Text] On the SFRY national holiday, Yugoslav Ambassador to Bucharest Trifun Nikolic gave a reception on Tuesday evening.

The reception was attended by: Virgil Cazacu, member of the Executive Political Committee and secretary of the RCP Central Committee and deputy prime minister of the government; Virgil Trofin, member of the Executive Political Committee of the RCP Central Committee and deputy prime minister of the government; Mihai Dalea, candidate member of the Executive Political Committee of the RCP Central Committee and vice chairman of the National Council of the Socialist Unity Front; Vasile Musat, secretary of the RCP Central Committee; Virgil Teodorescu, vice chairman of the Grand National Assembly; Traian Dudas, minister of transportation and telecommunications; Dumitru Turcus, deputy section chief at the RCP Central Committee; Nicolae Bozdog, first deputy minister of domestic trade; Lt Gen Gheorghe Gomoiu, deputy minister of national defense and secretary of the Higher Political Council of the Army; Constantin Oancea, deputy minister of foreign affairs; Ion Stoian, deputy minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation; leaders of central institutions and public organizations, party-state aktivists, representatives of our cultural-artistic life, generals, high ranking officers and journalists.

Chief of diplomatic missions accredited in our country and other members of the diplomatic corps also participated in the reception.

ALBANIAN AMBASSADOR GIVES RECEPTION ON NATIONAL DAY

AU301246Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1225 GMT 30 Nov 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, 29 Nov, AGERPRES--On the 34th anniversary of liberation, the national day of the Socialist People's Republic of Albania, that country's ambassador in Bucharest, Nesip Kaci, gave a reception on November 29.

The guests included Ion Patan, member of the Executive Political Committee of the C.C. of the R.C.P., deputy prime minister and minister of technico-material supply and control of fixed assets administration, and other Romanian officials.

Heads of diplomatic missions accredited in Bucharest were present.

BOBU ATTENDS GUINEA DEMOCRATIC PARTY CONGRESS

AU241156Y Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 23 Nov 78 p 6 AU

[Text] The 11th Congress of the Democratic Party of Guinea, whose proceedings took place in Conakry, reviewed the country's successes in its political, socioeconomic and cultural development and established the basic guidelines of party activity in the new stage of development.

The congress resolution, which was adopted unanimously, reiterates Guinea's fidelity toward the noncapitalist development line and the party's leading role in the state.

Many foreign guests attended the congress proceedings.

The RCP was represented by a delegation led by Comrade Emil Bobu, member of the Executive Political Committee and secretary of the RCP Central Committee and vice president of the State Council.

AGREEMENT ON COMMUNICATIONS COOPERATION WITH CUBA SIGNED

AU2411445Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1400 GMT 24 Nov 78 AU

[Text] A government agreement was initialed today between our country and the Republic of Cuba in the postal and telecommunications field.

A program on cooperation in the fields of science, education and culture was signed at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs today between our country's government and the Government of the Republic of Cuba for 1978-80.

OPREA RECEIVES FRENCH SECRETARY OF STATE

LD302204Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1855 GMT 30 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Bucharest, 30 Nov, AGERPRES--Gheorghe Oprea, deputy prime minister, received Jean-Pierre Prouteau, state secretary in the Ministry of Industry of the French Republic, on November 30.

During the interview problems were tackled concerning the development and diversification of the Romanian-French collaboration and cooperation in machine building, electronics, informatics [as received], aviation and in other domains of mutual interest.

MALI HEALTH MINISTER PAYS VISIT, SEES IONITA

AU272020Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1925 GMT 27 Nov 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, 27 Nov, AGERPRES--Missa Kone, member of the Military Committee of National Liberation, minister of health of Mali, paid a visit to Romania starting November 22.

At the conclusion of the visit the representative of the Military Committee of National Liberation of Mali was received by Ion Ionita, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, deputy prime minister of Romania. They discussed questions of joint interest as regards the current concerns of the RCP and MCNL, the continued development of the relations of friendship and collaboration between the two countries and peoples.

The Mali minister had talks at the executive of the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation. He also visited economic units, socio-cultural establishments and touristic spots in the Bucharest municipality, in the Brasov and Prahova counties.

GHEORGHE PANA RECEIVES TURKISH TU DELEGATION

LD302156Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1856 GMT 30 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Bucharest, 30 Nov, AGERPRES--Gheorghe Pana, chairman of the Central Council of the GTUCR, was called on by the delegation of the Confederation of Turkish Trade Unions (Turk-IS), led by Kaya Ozdemir, secretary general of the education section of Turk-IS, now on a friendly visit to Romania, at the invitation of the GTUCR.

On the occasion, an exchange of opinions and information took place, on the preoccupations of the two trade union organizations, on developing the collaboration relations betwe n the GTUCR and Turk-IS, as well as on certain problems of the international trade union movement.

U.S. VESSEL LEAVES PORT OF CONSTANTA

AU272015Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1830 GMT 27 Nov 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, 27 Nov, AGERPRES--The "Biddle" U.S. ship, which stopped in the port of Constanta, left the Romanian territorial waters on Monday morning.

During their Romanian sojourn, U.S. seamen visited historical monuments, cultural establishments and tourist spots on the Romanian Black Sea coast.

CEAUSESCU GREETS CONGRESS OF RED CROSS SOCIETIES

LD302154Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1907 GMT 30 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Bucharest, 30 Nov, AGERPRES--President Nicolae Ceausescu has addressed a warm salute to the members of the foreign delegations that attended the congress of the Red Cross Society of Romania. The salute was conveyed by Stefan Voitec, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, vice-president of the State Council, who received on November 30 the members of the participating delegations.

During the interview, the spirit of collaboration, human solidarity and mutual assistance inspiring the national Red Cross societies, the contribution [words indistinct] make to deepening the process of detente, to the establishment of a climate of peace and understanding the world over.

Report on Congress Activities

AU301122Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0950 GMT 30 Nov 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, 30 Nov, AGERPRES--As already reported, the congress of the Red Cross Society of Romania started in Bucharest yesterday, being attended by delegates and invited guests from the country and abroad. The congress was addressed a message by President Nicolae Ceausescu.

The report read by Major-General Constantin Burada, chairman of the National Council of the Red Cross Society, was comprehensive analysis of the activity carried out in the five years since the previous congress, pointing to the tasks of the society for translating into life the decisions concerning health protection and intensified acitivity of the hygienic-sanitary education of the population. It highlighted that there are over 44,000 organizations in enterprises, agricultural units, in institutions in towns and the countryside whose sanitary activity has been directed mainly to preventing diseases, to health protection, to developing the spirit of solidarity and humane mutual assistance. The report shows that the Red Cross organizations have carried out fruitful activity in training the population for giving first aid. Likewise, subsequent to the educative activity, the percentage of voluntary blood donors increased.

The report also refers to the international activity of the Romanian Red Cross Society, which was streamlined to developing its relations of collaboration with similar societies from the socialist countries, from all the countries of the world. The actions of collaboration and understanding among the Balkan countries intensified for turning this region into a zone of peace and collaboration. The Romanian Red Cross Society has now links with over 120 national societies.

In the spirit of the policy of human solidarity consistently promoted by the state, by the RCP--the report mentions--the Romanian Red Cross Society, inspired by lofty feelings, gave assistance to the population of over 50 countries who suffered from natural calamities or armed conflicts. In turn, the Romanian Red Cross Society was shown international solidarity during the 1975 floods and after the March 4, 1977 earthquake, being given assistance by many national Red Cross, Red Crescent and Red Lion and Sun societies.

The report expresses the full adhesion of the National Council of the Red Cross Society, of all the members of the organization to the principled, realistic stand of the RCP at the recent meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty.

DELEGATE ADDRESSES UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY ON AFRICA

AU2315l0Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0810 GMT 23 Nov 78 AU

[Text] United Nations, 23 Nov, AGERPRES--The abolition of the policies of racial discrimination and apartheid is an [word indistinct] imperative today, Romania's representative, Ambassador Teodor Marinescu, stated during the debates of the U.N. General Assembly. That is why, he said, it is now more necessary than ever before for the African countries to intensify their actions, for all the U.N. member states to cooperate in support of the struggle of the majority population of South Africa for abolishing apartheid and racial discrimination. Romania gives its entire support to this struggle, he pointed out. At present, he said, the U.N. faces a particularly complex problem which requires broader political actions by the international community against the racialist policy of South Africa, the carrying through of the anti-apartheid programme.

The tension in southern Africa, Romania's representative also said, is a direct outcome of the negation and violation of the most elementary democratic rights and freedoms of the majority population in South Africa by minority racist regimes, of discarding its sacred right just as that of the peoples of Namibia and Zimbabwe to decide their fate, to live in liberty and independence. It is an outcome of the institutionalization of the policies of racial discrimination and apartheid, of repression and violence as a means of internal [words indistinct] reflected on an external plane by acts of (?aggression) against the independent states.

What aggravates still more the situation in the region the Romanian representative also said, is the attempt of the Pretoria regime to prolong its colonial domination in Namibia, the support given to the illegal regime of Salisbury in its repressive and oppressive actions against the people of Zimbabwe as well as in its aggressive acts against the independent neighboring states.

YUGOSLAV DAILY DESCRIBES ECONOMIC REFORM

AU301128Y Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 16 Nov 78 p 4 AU

[Aleksandar Markovic special report for POLITIKA]

[Text] Bucharest, 15 November--In the next 2 years, 700 new industrial centers will appear on the economic map of Romania, and that is where the majority of the 2,700 new plants to be constructed in the 5-year period until 1980 will be located.

This is the largest item yet of the Romanian investment in the future, and it will make possible the growth of this Carpathian country into a medium-developed industrial-agrarian state with an average national income of $2,400 per capita.

However, the basic question which has pushed to the front in economic operations is the efficiency of operations through a fuller use of capacities and a higher-quality production... The Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee has also dealt with these questions and it has asked the respective ministries and industrial centrals to undertake energetic measures to improve the quality of products and to raise the technical level of machines, equipment and other important industrial factors.

More Initiative for Collectives

These steps are of special significance in the implementation of the economic reform which has been introduced here as an improvement of the economic machinery and operations according to economic calculations on the basis of self-financing, which in practice will come into force at the beginning of next year. The new system, it is estimated, gives incomparably more scope to initiative in work collectives, which is a qualitatively new situation in comparison with the one under the system of rigid centralism, when "orders" and tasks came exclusively from above, from the top, and the state came to the help of the economy with grants whenever necessary.

The message of the new system is the abondonment of grants and all forms of subsidies from the central state budget and the introduction of operations on the basis of "net profit," which in the future will be the main yardstick for assessing the efficiency of economic activities of factories and other enterprises. Therefore, it has justifiably created some expectations and an increasing number of indications in the field show that factories will turn to their current problems with much more care to discover their internal reserves, greater productivity, better quality and lower production costs.

According to the views of businessmen here, it is encouraging that priority in the implementation of the economic reform is given to active and efficient operations, concrete results are sought, and one reckons with income and the care of each collective for wages and the funds of an economic unit, which even yesterday was not the case in Romania... The Romanian leadership is aware that things will not run easily, and that is is possible that inertia will appear because of the comfortable behavior to-date at the expense of the state, but this has been taken into account in sketching the new mechanism, those in the know say.

Self-Management To Serve Reshuffling

A guarantee for the success of the reshuffling in the economy, it is stressed, is an ever broader participation of the workers class in management at all levels, from the factories and communes up to the Council of Ministers, in a way which springs from the Romanian concept of socialist democracy.

And in this connection the councils of the working people, as the most direct expression of workers democracy in Romania, have been given new and essentially more responsible and bigger tasks. True, their jurisdiction does not extend as yet to the income distribution but, on the way to their increasingly stronger assertion, the councils are producing results in strengthening the idea of workers self-management and of participation of the workers class in decisionmaking, the workers class which is assuming an increasingly greater responsibility within the organs of economic democracy for the development of production forces in Romania.

As is explained here, the first concrete and real step in implementing the new mechanism in the economy has been made precisely with the integration of the state economic plan for next year and the new system of business operations. In fact, the plan is based on net gain, that is, on the newly created value and physical volume of production instead of the earlier universally valid yardstick of "gross production."

However, it is certain that it would be hard to say that everything that has been announced and done so far as regards a broader consideration of the objective economic laws in the economy and especially in the market represents any revolutionary steps. But one thing is clear--all this represents an irrefutable evidence of the Romanian economy's progress and that it represents a reliable road to its liberation from the fetters of "an excessive centralism." To tell the truth, centralism continues to be retained in the competency of the state, but it is retained in a considerably milder form an in accordance with the recognized laws and changes in the mechanism of business operations.

View Toward the Market

According to the general appraisals, what should become the framework of the new mechanism; that is, of the changes in the system of business operations, in the introduction of market elements, because the new plan, too, is mainly based on market, something which is reflected in the introduction of a permanent practice of the industry and trade of contracting in advance for new production. In this manner the tradition of seeking buyers for goods already stored in storage facilities is being in fact abandoned and an operational modern form of business is being introduced; it is desired to replace the present indicators of business operations with instruments which will measure the fulfillment of plans by the variety of products, and will measure the efficiency of the plan by the physical volume and by the realized income. This is the road on which the Romanian economy has embarked this year, but it is anticipated that its further restructuring will be completed with a foreign exchange reform which is in the offing.

SCINTEIA COMMENTS ON DAY OF SOLIDARITY WITH PALESTINIANS

AU291532Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1202 GMT 29 Nov 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, 29 Nov, AGERPRES--This day is an opportunity for the Romanian people to reassert its friendship and solidarity with the fight of the Palestinian people for securing its legitimate rights, with the fight of the Arab peoples for a just and lasting peace in the Middle East. Making this assessment, SCINTEIA of November 29 points in the article published on the occasion to the Romanian people's feelings of deep sympathy for the Arab peoples, for their aspirations to peace, to economic and social progress.

In the spirit of these friendly relations, Romania has consistently and most clearly declared for a lasting and just settlement of the Middle East situation so that the peoples in the region are provided conditions for concentrating their efforts toward their development and progress. Stress has repeatedly and most firmly been laid in President Nicolae Ceausescu's speeches and interviews, in Romania's official documents on the fact that the establishment of a genuinely lasting peace in the Middle East requires the withdrawal of the Israeli troops from the Arab territories occupied in the 1967 war, the solving of the Palestinian people's issue--by creating an independent Palestinian state included--the guaranteeing of the independence and integrity of all the states in the area.

Stressing this high-principled position of Romania, SCINTEIA also writes that it is a consistent stand that has not been influenced by any circumstances fluctuations and that has underlaid the entire international activity of the R.C.P. and of the Romanian state for a solution to the Middle East problems. Romania, appreciating any step meant to contribute to the peaceful settlement of the Middle East questions as a positive fact to the extent to which it contributes to an overall settlement, has always considered that the solving of the Palestinian people's issues is an essential, fundamental and indispensable part of a durable peace in the region. Romania has consistently maintained the need for securing the full participation of the P.L.O. in all the international debates on the Middle East problems. The R.C.P. and the Romanian state have carried on sustained activity in support of the Palestinian people's cause, making an important contribution to the international assertion of its rights.

As is known, Romania was among the first countries that recognized the Palestine Liberation Organization as the only representative of that people, P.L.O. having a representation in Bucharest. Romania is also among the states that have suggested the inclusion in the U.N. agenda of the item on the Palestinian question and sponsored the resolution on granting the P.L.O. the status of observer at the U.N. The numerous meetings President Nicolae Ceausescu had with Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the P.L.O., Executive Committee, with other representatives of that organization are most telling expressions of the relations of close friendship and solidarity between the Romanian people and the Palestinian people. The high-principled stand of the R.C.P. and of the Romanian state of active solidarity with the cause of the Palestinian people, of the other Arab peoples, SCINTEIA writes are highly appreciated by the representatives of the Palestinian Liberation Organization.

This active, militant support will be further given, the newspaper stresses, and nothing and nobody, no schemes will ever cast a shadow on the clear, high-principled stand of Socialist Romania of sincere solidarity with the just cause of the Palestinian people.

WORLD LEADERS CONGRATULATE TITO ON REPUBLIC DAY

LD301336Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1137 GMT 29 Nov 78 LD

[Excerpts] Belgrade--The president of the republic, Josip Broz Tito, continues to receive telegrams from statesmen throughout the world congratulating him on Republic Day.

Ton Duc Thang, president of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam:

"On the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and her national holiday, on behalf of the people of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and in my own name, I convey my warmest congratulations to you and to the Yugoslav peoples. The people of Vietnam note with satisfaction that after 35 years of hard and creative work, the Yugoslav peoples have built on their own soil a highly developed industry and agriculture and have achieved major gains in the field of science, technology and culture. In this way they have improved their standard of living, and as a result Yugoslavia's position in the international scene is constantly rising. I hope that the Yugoslav peoples, under the leadership of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia and the Federal Executive Council, will attain many and even great successes and increasingly great progress. May the friendship and cooperation between Yugoslavia and Vietnam grow even stronger and develop with every passing day."

Morarji Desai, prime minister of India:

"I take great pleasure in sending to your excellency and to the members of your government warm greetings and good wishes on the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the founding of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. I hope that in the years ahead the links of friendly cooperation between our two countries will be consolidated still further.

"I take this opportunity to convey to your excellency best wishes for good health and fortune, and for the further progress and prosperity of the friendly peoples of Yugoslavia."

Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat, president of the Arab Republic of Egypt:

"It is with great pleasure that I take the opportunity afforded by the celebration of your national holiday to express on my own behalf and on behalf of the Egyptian people most sincere and most cordial greetings to your excellency. I also take pleasure in highly appraising your constructive standpoint and decisive support for our efforts to establish a just and lasting peace in the Middle East. Confirming the deep roots of the friendship and cooperation that happily exist between our two countries, confident in their further development and growth for the mutual good of our two peoples and for the realization of peace, security, and progress of the whole world, I send you my most sincere expressions of respect and best wishes for your personal health and fortune, and for the uninterrupted progress and prosperity of the friendly people of Yugoslavia under your rational leadership."

Haxhi Lleshi, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Republic of Albania:

"On the occasion of the national holidary of your country, on behalf of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, I send you wishes for the prosperity of the peoples of Yugoslavia."

Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal, first secretary of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of People's Great Hural of the Mongolian People's Republic [MPR], and Jambyn Batmonh, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the MPR:

"On the occasion of the national holiday of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia we send you, and through you to the fraternal peoples of Yugoslavia, our warmest greetings and best wishes.

"The Mongolian people sincerely rejoice over the enormous successes that the people of the SFRY have achieved in recent years in building a new life in their country. The Mongolian people hold in high esteem the SFRY's efforts for peace, all-round security and the consolidation of friendship and cooperation among peoples.

"We take this opportunity to express our conviction that the relations, friendship and cooperation between our countries will continue to develop and grow stronger for the benefit of the Mongolian and Yugoslav peoples, and to the advantage of peace, national independence and social progress of peoples.

On this important day, your national holiday, we wish from the bottom of our hearts you and all the peoples of Socialist Yugoslavia happiness and great, new successes in the implementation of the historic tasks set by the 11th LCY Congress with a view to building a socialist society in the SFRY and to fighting for peace and international security in Europe and throughout the world."

Kim Il-song, secretary general of the Korean Workers Party Central Committee and president of the DPRK:

"On the occasion of Republic Day, the national holiday of the Yugoslav peoples, on behalf of the Korean Workers Party Central Committee, the government of the DPRK, the Korean people and in my own name, I convey warmest congratulations to you, and through you to the LCY Central Committee, the SFRY Government and the fraternal Yugoslav peoples. Under your leadership the Yugoslav peoples prevailed over fascist occupiers during World War II and won glorious victories during the national liberation war. Since the liberation, they have attained great successes in the construction of socialism based on self-management, and have at the same time secured the unity of all the peoples in the country.

"The Korean people rejoice at the successes attained by the fraternal Yugoslav peoples in building a new society and in raising the international reputation of their country, and are firmly convinced that they will attain new successes in the future.

"Our two peoples help each other and maintain close reciprocal cooperation in the joint struggle for the victory of the cause of socialism and for consolidation in the development of the nonalined movement. I am convinced that the splendid relations of friendship and cooperation between our two parties, our two countries and our two peoples will continue to develop favorably on the basis of reciprocal respect for sovereignty. I avail myself of this opportunity to sincerely wish you good health and happiness."

Hua Kuo-feng, chairman of the CCP Central Committee and premier of the PRC State Council:

"On the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the establishment of the SFRY it gives me pleasure to send on behalf of the CCP, the Chinese Government and people, and in my own name, (?our) warm congratulations to you and, through you, to the LCY, the SFRY Government and the people of Yugoslavia.

"Under the leadership of the LCY, headed by Comrade Tito, the Yugoslav peoples, applying Marxist scientific theory to concrete conditions in their own country, have worked hard for 35 years and have transformed backward Yugoslavia into a progressive socialist country. In its international activity Yugoslavia has followed the policy of nonalinment and has played an active role in preserving the solidarity of the nonalined movement, in consolidating its orientation in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism, and in providing support for the just struggle of the people of other countries. As a result, she has won an exceptional reputation among the peoples of all countries.

"The Chinese people sincerely rejoice at and are inspired by the enormous successes attained by the Yugoslav peoples in building their country, in consolidating their national defenses and in their international activity.

"I recall with great pleasure two very successful visits--your visit to China last year and my recent visit to Yugoslavia. These two visits and the fruitful talks with you have raised friendly relations and cooperation between our two parties and our two countries to a new level, to a level of all-round development. I believe that the promotion of our relations and cooperation is not only in keeping with the basic interests of the Chinese and Yugoslav peoples, but that it is also a contribution to the cause of all peoples in the defense of their independence, sovereignty and peace; to the strengthening of international cooperation and to promotion of human progress.

"May socialist, self-managing and nonalined Yugoslavia attain even greater prosperity, strength and well-being for its people."

Nur Mohammad Taraki, president of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan:

"On behalf of the people of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and on my own behalf, I take pleasure in conveying warm congratulations to your excellency and to the Yugoslav peoples on the occasion of the Yugoslav national holiday. At the same time I send the warmest wishes for your excellency's good health and fortune, and for the further progress and prosperity of the friendly peoples of Yugoslavia."

Jimmy Carter, President of the United States of America:

"On the day of the Yugoslav national holiday I send you and the peoples of Yugoslavia my personal congratulations and best wishes as well as the congratulations and best wishes of the people of the United States.

"Our support for Yugoslavia's independence, unity and territorial integrity and for its nonalined position is undiminished. Our bilateral relations, which are based on reciprocal respect, continued to improve during the past year and I am confident that this development, to which you have made such a great contribution, will continue. It gave me great pleasure to be your host in March this year. Our mutual understanding was useful, as were the frequent communications that we have exchanged since then."

Edward Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, and Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the State Council of the Polish Peoples' Republic:

"Most esteemed Comrade Tito: On the occasion of Republic Day, the national holiday of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, we send you, dear Comrade Tito, the LCY and the friendly peoples of Yugoslavia cordial greetings and best wishes on behalf of the PZPR Central Committee, the State Council of the Polish People's Republic, the Polish people, and on our own hehalf.

"We rejoice with you at the successes that the peoples of Yugoslavia are realizing in building socialism under the leadership of the LCY.

"We wish to express our satisfaction at the developing relations between our countries and parties.

"We are convinced that our friendly and all-round cooperation will continue to develop and will work for the good of the forces of socialism, peace and progress in the world.

Khieu Samphan, chairman of the Presidium of Democratic Kampuchea:

"Esteemed and much beloved president of the republic: On the occasion of the national holiday of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, on behalf of the Presidium of Democratic Kampuchea and the Kampuchean people, we are particularly happy to be able to send the warmest greetings to you personally and to the peoples of Yugoslavia.

"Under the leadership of comrade president of the republic, the beloved Yugoslav peoples have consolidated and developed the heritage of their revolutionary struggle, have defended and successfully preserved independence, unity, sovereignty and territorial integrity; and have attained numerous and significant achievements in national construction. The present all-people's defense, which is incessantly being consolidated and developed, enables the Yugoslav peoples to be always ready to thwart every act of aggression and expansion directed against their country and every attempt to split their national unity. The independent and nonalined Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia enjoys high esteem in the international arena. The people of Kampuchea express their most sincere and warmest congratulations on all victories and hope for further new, great successes.

"We are very happy to be able to state that relations of friendly cooperation between our peoples and between our two nonalined and independent countries are constantly strengthening. We are sure that these relations and this cooperation will continue to develop on an upward trend.

"With best wishes for your good health, long life and success, we beg you to accept, comrade president of the republic, our warmest greetings."

Julius Nyerere, president of the United Republic of Tanzania:

"On the occasion of the celebration of the 35th anniversary of your country's national holiday, I send on behalf of the Tanzanian peoples and on my own behalf cordial congratulations and best (?wishes) to your excellency and to the Yugoslav peoples.

"I wish to take this opportunity to congratulate the peoples of Yugoslavia on their great achievements in the political, social and economic spheres under the leadership of the strong and revolutionary LCY.

"Your country's contribution to the liberation struggle and your traditional solidarity with oppressed peoples has made Yugoslavia an outstanding ally of the African people waging a struggle to free their continent from the chains of colonialism, apartheid and racial discrimination. Therefore I wish to reiterate anew that Tanzania highly appraises the political, moral and material support that Yugoslavia offers to liberation movements in southern Africa.

"I take this opportunity to express once again our contry's devotion to the common aims of the nonalined movement, of which Yugoslavia is the greatest champion and one of the founding members. I am sure that the good relations between our two countries will continue to (?develop).

"I beg you to accept my best wishes for your excellency's personal health."

Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet:

"On the occasion of the national holiday, Republic Day, I send you, the LCY Central Committee, the Presidium of the SFRY, and all the peoples of the SFRY cordial congratulations and best wishes on behalf of the CPSU Central Committee, and USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the Soviet people and on my own behalf.

"The Soviet people recall with sentiments of fraternal solidarity the successes achieved by the Yugoslav working people in the process of the socialist transformation of society. We are convinced that, in line with the fundamental interests of the peoples of our countries and with the cause of peace and socialism, we should continue to intensify relations between the CPSU and the LCY and between the USSR and the SFRY on the basis of the principles and agreements contained in the joint documents adopted as a result of Soviet-Yugoslav summit meetings.

"On this important day for the peoples of Yugoslavia, I wish the communists and all the Yugoslav working people further achievements in the building of socialism and in the implementation of the tasks set by the 11th LCY Congress aimed at enhancing the role of the working class and its vanguard, the LCY, in the life of the country and in the struggle to consolidate peace and the security of peoples."

Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria:

"On the occasion of the SFRY's national holiday, on behalf of the Bulgarian people, the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party, the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and on my own behalf, I send to you, to the SFRY Presidency, the LCY Presidium and the Yugoslav peoples greetings and sincere wishes for new successes in the socialist construction of your country, for your personal happiness and health. I am convinced that relations between our two neighboring socialist countries will develop in the spirit of friendship and neighborliness in the interests of our peoples, socialism and peace in the world."

More Messages

LD302352Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1450 GMT 30 Nov 78 LD

[Excerpts] Belgrade--Greetings to mark 29th November, the Yugoslav national holiday, continue to arrive for President Tito from heads of state:

The greetings from Agostinho Neto, president of the Party of Labor and president of the People's Republic of Angola, says:

"On the occasion of the Day of the Republic, it is with particular pleasure that I convey to you and to the government of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia the most sincere and cordial greetings and congratulations, on behalf of the Angolan people, the Central Committee of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola [MPLA] Party of Labor, the government and on my own behalf.

"The traditional friendship between our peoples, begun in the course of the struggle for national liberation, is continuing to develop in the spirit of cooperation.

"I wish to stress the firm decision and wishes of our peoples, parties and governments for cooperation to be strengthened in all fields. I wish you, comrade president, good health and long life at the head of the League of Communists and the peoples of Yugoslavia.

"The struggle goes on, victory is certain."

The message from Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Cuban Communist Party, president of the Council of State and premier of the Republic of Cuba, says:

"On the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the proclamation of the republic, I convey to you on behalf of the people, the communist party, the Council of State and government of the Republic of Cuba, friendly congratulations and most sincere wishes, and I beg you to convey these to the people, to the League of Communists, the Presidency and government of the SFRY.

"On the occasion of this important date, I send you our best wishes for new and yet greater successes in the realization of the aims set, and at the same time we express the hope that the Republic of Cuba and the SFRY will continue to consolidate the links of friendship and cooperation for the prosperity of our peoples, for socialism and peace in the world. In sending you our best wishes for health and personal fortune, we express once again our deepest respect and esteem."

The message from Souphanouvong, president of the People's Democratic Republic of Laos, says:

"On the occasion of the national day of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, I am happy to convey to your excellency, to the people and government of Yugoslavia the most cordial congratulations and very best wishes for prosperity and well-being, on behalf of the people of Laos and the government of the People's Democratic Republic of Laos. Conveying to you the expressions of my deepest respect, I express the hope that the links of friendship and solidarity between the peoples of our two countries will continue to grow stronger."

The message from Col Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council, chairman of the Council of Ministers and main commander of the Revolutionary Army of socialist Ethiopia, says:

"On behalf of the people and government of socialist Ethiopia, as well as on my own behalf, I am pleased to send most cordial congratulations to you and through you to the friendly people and government of Yugoslavia on the occasion of the anniversary of the republic.

I would also like to take this opportunity to express the conviction that the excellent relations of cooperation and friendship between socialist Ethiopia and the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia will continue to develop and deepen for the well-being of the peoples of the two countries. I wish you good health and progress and prosperity to the friendly people of Yugoslavia."

The message from Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Worker's Party, and Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council of the People's Republic of Hungary, says:

"On behalf of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party and the Presidential Council of the People's Republic of Hungary, we are sending to you and to the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee and the SFRY Presidency cordial greetings and sincere and best wishes in connection with the national day of Yugoslavia. We highly appreciate results achieved by the peoples of Yugoslavia, as well as by the working class and the working people of neighboring Yugoslavia, under your wise leadership for the prosperity of your country and the development of socialism, as well as for the promotion of the material potential of society.

"We are pleased that the social progress and peaceful development of our two peoples contribute to the consolidation of international security and that the friendly cooperation between the People's Republic of Hungary and Yugoslavia is developing well. We are convinced that the links between our countries, peoples, parties and governments will continue to develop in an uninterrupted manner and will serve the interests of our peoples and our common cause of peace and socialism.

"On the Yugoslav national day, we wholeheartedly wish the peoples of friendly Yugoslavia much success in their development."

TITO CONGRATULATES ZAIRE'S MOBUTU ON NATIONAL DAY

AU301038Y Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 24 Nov 78 p 1 AU

[Text] Belgrade, 23 Nov--President of the Republic Josip Broz Tito has sent the following telegram to Mobutu Sese Seko, president of the Republic of Zaire:

"It is with satisfaction that on the occasion of the national holiday of the republic I send your excellency, on behalf of the Yugoslav peoples as well as on my own behalf, warm congratulations and sincere wishes for the constant progress and welfare of the friendly Zaire people and for your personal happiness. I am convinced that the friendship and fruitful cooperation, which are developing between our two countries in the spirit of the principles of nonalinement, will continue to be strengthened for the benefit of our peoples and to contribute to a better international understanding, security and peace in the world.

TITO SIGNS PRISONERS' AMNESTY DECREE

AU300936Y Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 28-30 Nov 78 p 28 AU

[TANJUG report]

[Text] Belgrade, 27 Nov--Josip Broz Tito, president of the republic and president of the SFRY Presidency, has signed a decree of the SFRY Presidency granting amnesty to 94 convicted persons on the occasion of Republic Day, 29 November.

The amnesty decree frees 39 convicted persons from serving the rest of their sentences and the prison sentences of 55 convicted persons are reduced.

POLITIKA REVIEWS WARSAW PACT'S MOSCOW DECLARATION

AU3010052Y Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 25 Nov 78 p 3 AU

[Risto Bajalski report]

[Excerpts] Moscow, 24 Nov--"We have adopted a political document which carries weight," Leonid Brezhnev said last night at the dinner given by the Soviet leadership in the hall of the great Kremlin Palace in honor of delegations of the Warsaw Pact countries. The document in question is the declaration adopted at the 2-day consultative meeting of the Warsaw Pact summit by the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact countries.

The declaration of the East European military-political allies is an extraordinarily extensive document which states that there is no reasonable alternative to the relaxation of international tension, and which will probably be used by the Soviet Union to intensify "the peace offensive" initiated in Europe and in relations with the United States as early as the beginning of the seventies.

Times Change

Apart from what is said in the declaration that "the strengthening of the new type of international relations and that of the unity and cohesion of the socialist countries assume a special importance," what is conspicuous is the document's omission of the disputed levers which have been doctrinarily used for many years as the substance of "the new type" of relations.

This is a question of the omission of the principle of "proletarian internationalism" and "socialist internationalism", as well as of the obligation known as "the joint defense of socialist achievements." It is of lesser importance at whose request among the Warsaw Pact allies these levers have been omitted, than it is important that their disputed nature has in fact been acknowledged.

For instance, the allies agreed that their relations are based on "the principles of Marxism-Leninism" and are linked with respect for equality, independence and national sovereignty and noninterference in internal affairs, and they also mention in this connection "the mutual interest" and "comradely mutual assistance", together with "the internationalist solidarity." This shows among other things that the East European military-political alliance is trying to catch up with the changing times. Taken individually, the majority in the alliance naturally is not renouncing the omitted attributes of the relations of "the new type", but what is important is that these attributes are not mentioned by the joint document when there is no complete agreement on their validity.

In this connection it is possible to say that the "Berlin formula" of the conference of European parties (on inter-party relations) is beginning to take effect, among other things, within the allied coalition of the seven socialist states. It can be said that a special adaptation to the new times, which are changing, is beginning, if only gradually.

It is a conspicuous fact that, even though this is done only briefly, the declaration also devotes attention to other international subjective factors which play an important role in the struggle for peace, security and equality among all countries. For example, the Warsaw Pact countries find it necessary that they develop cooperation with nonalined countries. In addition to this, the East European allies have assessed that "the movement of nonalined states represents a positive factor of international politics", and have stressed "the growing role of these states in world affairs."

PRESIDENCY DISCUSSES MENGISTU VISIT, INTERNAL AFFAIRS

AU300937Y Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 25 Nov 78 p 1 AU

[TANJUG report]

[Text] A session of the SFRY Presidency was held in Belgrade yesterday under the chairmanship of Fadil Hodza. The highest officials of the federation also took part in the work of the session.

The Presidency was acquainted with a report on the forthcoming official friendly visit of Lt Col Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council of socialist Ethiopia, to Yugoslavia.

The Presidency discussed some questions on the further development and training of internal affairs organs. It noted that the internal affairs organs successfully perform their tasks within their constitutional and legal duties. It was pointed out that significant results have been achieved in their training and that the building and training of the security organs and services are a constant task in order that the security of our socialist self-managing society may be realized as successfully as possible in cooperation with other subjects of social self-protection.

On the occasion of Republic Day, 29 November, the Presidency adopted a decree on an amnesty for convicted persons and a decree granting pardon on the basis of applications of convicted persons.

Some other questions pertaining to the SFRY Presidency powers were also discussed at the session.

COOPERATION COMMITTEE CONCLUDES 'SUCCESSFUL' SESSION IN MOSCOW

AU301045Y Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 25 Nov 78 p 4 AU

[D. Cukic report]

[Text] Moscow, 24 Nov--The Yugoslav-Soviet mixed committee for economic cooperation has successfully concluded its work in Moscow. The heads of the two delegations, Gojko Ubiparip, vice president of the Federal Executive Council, and Ivan Arkhipov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, states this in their statements to BORBA and TANJUG permanent correspondents.

"We held our session," deputy Chairman Arkhipov stressed, "in an atmosphere of a sincere aspiration to successfully resolve all those questions which we discussed. Because of this, everything had developed as we planned. We discussed in particular the long-term economic and scientific-technical cooperation and I am convinced that an expansion and even stronger program will result."

Cooperation between Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union has been increasingly more successful in recent years. The volume of trade is increasing and has already exceeded a total of $3 billion in both directions. Both sides are now striving to extend their economic relations beyond the framework of the traditional commodity trade.

"We are very satisfied with the meetings in Moscow and with the session of the mixed committee," Gojko Ubiparip, vice president of the Federal Executive Council, said. "We have no problems in our economic cooperation and it is for this reason, too, that we have reached joint views on how we should continue on a long-term basis after 1980.

This will be discussed, among other things, as early as December during the determination of the so-called goods lists at the committee's session in Belgrade. An important fact is that both we and the Soviet Union believe that the economic potentials of both countries require richer forms, something which will undoubtedly be soon adopted."

ACTIVITIES OF CHINESE SOCIAL SCIENCES ACADEMY DELEGATION REPORTED

LD302238Y Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2100 GMT 30 Nov 78 LD

[Text] The delegation of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, led by Huan Hsiang, vice president and academician, which is in our country as a guest of the Council of Yugoslav Academies, spent its second day in Ohrid visiting the faculty for tourism and catering. The Chinese guests acquainted themselves with the work of this high school institution. They were especially interested in the practical application of self-management at faculties, and in the role and work of the organizations of the League of Communists and the Federation of Socialist Youth. The Chinese guests also visited the cultural and historic monuments in Ohrid and Struga today.

JABIR-LED LIBYAN ARMED FORCES DELEGATION DEPARTS

LD301456Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1001 GMT 30 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Brigadier Abu Bakr Yunis Jabir, commander in chief of the Armed Forces of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, left Belgrade today after a 2-day visit to the Federal Secretariat for National Defense. The members of the Libyan Armed Forces delegation left with Commander in Chief Jabir.

At Surcin airport the guests from friendly and nonalined Libya were seen off by Army Gen Nikola Ljubicic, federal secretary for national defense. Also at the airport were Col Gen Enver Cemalovic and Dusan Vujatovic, Lt Col Gen Janko Susnjar, Vice Admiral Mladen Marusic, Rear Admiral Veljko Domkanovic, and also Ali 'Umaysh, Libyan ambassador to Yugoslavia, with embassy officials.

ASSEMBLY CHAMBER ADOPTS 1979 DRAFT BUDGET

AU300938Y Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 28-30 Nov 78 p 28 AU

[TANJUG report]

[Text] Belgrade, 27 Nov--The Federal Chamber of the Yugoslav Assembly today adopted the draft budget of the federation for 1979 amounting to 99.2 million dinars. The delegates of this assembly chamber assessed that it is necessary for the Federal Executive Council to continue its work on determining the real amount of funds to fulfill the requirements of all users of budget funds.

The conclusions adopted today after the discussion on the draft budget for the coming year point out that it is necessary for the Federal Executive Council to examine the reality of the program of noneconomic investments, to make a selection and to propose a possible postponement of the construction terms of some investments.

The delegates supported the readiness of the Federal Executive Council to reexamine the volume of new money issue financing the budget, including the possibility of issuing federal bonds.

Milan Rajacic, chairman of the Budget Committee of the Federal Chamber, said that the budget discussion should not consider just the amount of funds. He stated that insufficient attention is paid to the quality and economical spending of budget funds.